

Worse Soviet Harvest Seen

U.S. and Russia Resume Talks On Long-Term Grain Accord

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. grain experts today resumed talks on a long-term sales deal following indications that this year's Soviet harvest will be worse than originally feared.

Spokesmen declined to comment on the progress of the talks, which began Tuesday. U.S. officials said that the duration of today's discussions would not be announced to prevent speculation on how they were going. However, they said that the two sides were believed to be working on the finer details of a pact.

The urgency of an agreement to the Russians—the United States has suspended grain sales pending the outcome of the talks—was underlined yesterday by indications that the Ukrainian harvest will be one-third below plan.

The report on the Ukraine harvest was made in Kiev last week by the republic's first secretary, Vladimir Shcherbatsky.

The details, which reached Moscow yesterday, were the first hard statistics to emerge about actual production from this year's drought-hit grain crops and suggested that yields were low throughout the southwest of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. negotiating team, led by Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Charles Robinson, is working on a long-term sales pact that would cushion the effects on international food prices caused by Moscow's year-to-year grain purchases.

So far, the Soviet Union has purchased 16 million tons of grain abroad, 10 million of them in the United States. The Ukrainian figures suggested that considerably more would be needed to bridge the gap between supply and domestic needs.

The Kiev figures indicated that output in the republic would reach 33 million to 34 million tons against a planned 49 million tons. Western experts said this made it unlikely that even the reduced U.S. estimate of 175 million tons for Soviet production would be reached.

The plan announced in the spring was for 215.7 million tons, with much of the hoped-for surplus earmarked for the country's fast-expanding herds of livestock. Unless imports can make good the losses, the shortfall could mean widespread slaughtering this winter.

Western analysts said that the size of the harvest failure and the Soviet government's political need to soften its domestic impact should work in the United States' favor in the Moscow talks.

Human Trade By Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

often whisked out of jail and quietly exchanged at the border—a situation that makes it easier for both sides to recruit agents. Some of the 86 were doctors, for whom the rates were higher. East Germany reportedly has several hundred doctors in prisons in Bautzen and Berlin, convicted of trying to escape the country, a crime that is called "flight from the republic." The doctors released the other week were reportedly serving sentences of 3 and 3 1/2 years. But others in the exchange could have been common criminals.

Asked about a report on the deal in the newspaper Die Welt, a spokesman for the ministry, Gerhard Finn, said: "We will not confirm the report, but we certainly will not deny it. It does not serve the cause to discuss details." Die Welt said that the ministry had more than \$30 million at its disposal for the program, which brings divided families together.

The ministry does not deal with the East German government directly. The usual channel is between lawyers—Mr. Vogel, in the East, and a West Berlin lawyer, Jürgen Stange, on Bonn's behalf. Herbert Wagner, a leader in the West German Social Democratic party, is also reported to have maintained contacts with Mr. Vogel since the early 1960s.

Mr. Vogel was recently awarded a golden meritorious service medal by the East German government for "extraordinary service in the founding and development of the socialist social order and the strengthening of the German Democratic Republic."

Troops Defy Lisbon Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

solve its grave economic problems without order in the ranks.

The artillery unit, and others like it in the Lisbon area, has refused commands from superiors and threatened to give arms to civilian revolutionaries. It is blamed by moderates for bringing Portugal near civil war.

Spokesmen for the unit say it does not want civil war and two soldiers on the guard-house roof-top held a large red banner declaring: "No to Civil War."

In the crowd some middle-aged women held a sign saying, "Progressive Mothers Don't Want Civil War."

Returning home from a visit to Poland and Russia, Gen. Costa Gomes tried to find a solution to the growing conflict.

The afternoon paper Diário de Lisboa said, however, that positions are becoming extreme and a solution "requires resort to positions of force."

With a few exceptions, the military authorities have been reluctant to apply force to restore order in the army.

One of these exceptions was the weekend of a mutinous unit in Oporto whose job it was to teach recruits how to drive jeeps and trucks.

Armed commandos expelled the rebels and took over the barracks, and this morning, when a crowd of leftist civilians demonstrated outside the unit's headquarters, security forces fired rubber bullets at them.

Several persons were injured but military sources said the injuries were not serious.

70 exclusive fabrics for the new Autumn Collection

If you are looking for an exclusive suit for the Fall, Lanvin 2 will suit your needs. Cheriots, windbreakers and saxories are amongst the original fabrics chosen for the new collection.

They have been selected in England, France and Italy for their exceptional quality.

Comfortable and pleasing to the touch as well as to the eye, their colours are autumnal. As to their cut, they are signed Lanvin. (From F 1500).



2, rue Cambon, Paris 1er - Tél. 260.38.83



Kurt Waldheim (left), UN secretary-general, welcomes Japanese Emperor Hirohito at UN Plaza in New York.

Hirohito Visits UN Headquarters Amid Strict Security Measures

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan toured the United Nations headquarters today amid some of the toughest security measures ever seen in this city.

As they arrived in a 24-car motorcade, police sharpshooters could be seen on neighboring roofs holding rifles while others scanned midtown Manhattan with field glasses. Police launches patrolled the East River, which the UN building faces.

The Emperor and Empress were greeted by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as they arrived for a 40-minute tour.

Meanwhile, King Olav V of Norway was spending the second full day of his U.S. visit as a strictly private day.

He will resume his public activities tomorrow with a visit to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor to dedicate a plaque to 32 Norwegian immigrants who left their country on July 4, 1825, to settle in the United States.

London Real Estate Market Plunges Sharply

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Prices are plunging for all but the most humble of London's thousands of three-story to six-story Georgian and Victorian homes. The best homes and apartments now sell for as little as half the £75,000 (£150,000) they once commanded only a few years ago.

The combination of inflation, recession, falling living standards and a depressed stock market is not the only reason. New taxes and tax regulations have eliminated many British buyers. And the biggest non-British customers in the past, Americans, have become so wary of the fate of the pound that they're renting instead of buying.

"Anything over £30,000 won't move at all," said Ann Wickens, an editor of Parker's Property Guide, a reliable monitor of the London real estate market.

Mrs. Matri Packshaw has been trying since January to sell her six-floor, eight-bedroom, four-bath house on Wilton Place, near Hyde Park Corner. At first she asked £150,000. Now she is asking £85,000. She has not received an offer.

"The moment the economy got all wobbly, there was no interest in buying," explained Peter Keaton, a director of Knight Frank & Rutley, a large real estate agency. "Everybody went to keep what they've got."

The market is almost moribund compared with 1973 and 1974. "The Conservative government was trying to make all dash toward expansion," said Sir Malley Crofton, who is trying to sell the top three floors of his four-story house on Kensington Gardens for £79,900.

"You didn't argue about a price then," Sir Malley said. "You said it."

"Anybody could get any price they wanted," added Miss Wickens. In a single year, 1974, prices soared 40 per cent.

Most prices still have not fallen back to the starting point.

Mortgages, available now only in small sums, were plentiful then. "A chap would look at a house at £50,000," Mr. Keaton said, "he would pay £50,000 under the table and would go off and borrow £50,000."

Egypt Shows Its New Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

identified the planes as Mirages and said they were the result of the diversifying program ordered by Mr. Sadat in May of last year.

Mr. Sadat and government officials attended the parade at Nasser City, a suburb of office buildings, apartment houses and sports installations on the eastern outskirts of the capital.

Sadat Objects to Missile Sale

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6 (UPI).—President Sadat said in a television interview today that he had informed President Ford officially of his opposition to any delivery of U.S. Pershing missiles to Israel.

"I am against it and I shall fight it and when I visit the United States I shall fight against it," Mr. Sadat said in the interview with Dutch television.

The Egyptian President is scheduled to start a 10-day visit to the United States Oct. 27 and will meet President Ford.

Asked whether he would feel compelled to turn to the Soviet Union in order to restore the balance in the event that Israel received Pershing missiles, Mr. Sadat said: "I have already made a decision to diversify the sources of arms. If the devil himself is going to sell me arms, I am going to purchase arms."

Oil Field Foes Rejected

JERUSALEM, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The Israeli high court rejected a request today by former Egyptian Jews to prohibit Israel from returning the Abu Rudeis oil fields to Egypt.

The appellants, who lived in Egypt before coming to Israel, said the Egyptian authorities confiscated property worth millions of dollars from thousands of Jews in the early 1950s.

There was no official observance of the second anniversary of the October war in Israel today.

Baccarat

The finest in French Crystal since 1764.

You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.

30 bis Rue de Paradis, Paris. Tel.: 770-64-30.

Open Museum: Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Also mentioned in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Despite Angolan Chaos, Diamonds Are Forever

By Michael T. Kaufman

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 6 (NYT).—In the midst of the chaotic three-part civil war here, diamonds are still being mined in the Diamang, a vast, remote region that since 1917 has been administered as a private barony by an international consortium of mineral interests.

The concession, which lies 800 miles east of here, is twice the size of Massachusetts. There are 43 shaft and open-pit mines in the region, which yielded 115 million carats—more than 850 pounds—of gem and industrial diamonds last year, making Angola the fifth-largest producer.

Until the Portuguese coup in April of last year changed the political realities here and spawned the still-growing conflict between the three guerrilla armies seeking independence, the Diamang was patrolled by a 500-man private security force. About 20,000 black Africans miners work there, as did 2,500 technicians, mostly Europeans.

Now, according to Jose Martins, a Portuguese who is a director of the company with offices here, almost all the Europeans have been frightened away by the war. "The Africans feel that with independence coming they do not have to work quite so much," he added. "Only 4,000 are still at the mines but we are continuing to produce, although much less than in normal times."

Distribution of Shares

Mr. Martins explained that 45 per cent of the Portuguese-chartered company, also called Diamang, was held by Portuguese nationalized and private concerns, with the rest shared by United States, Belgian and South African interests, notably Anglo-American and De Beers, both mining concerns.

With the private army demobilized, Mr. Martins said, the company is relying on the protection of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Soviet-supported faction, headed by Agostinho Neto, which is in control of the capital and claims to be dominant in the Diamang region.

Mr. Martins said he was most worried at the moment by recurring reports that troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Holden Roberto, were massing on the border of Zaïre, which abuts the Diamang.

The company's prospects for the next year or so will be bleak, he said, but with the pragmatism that dominates so much of the political jockeying here in mind, he expressed confidence that the firm would ultimately be able to negotiate new concessions.

"Probably the cost of the concession will go up, but diamond mining is a highly technical enterprise, and our experience will be necessary to an independent Angola," he said.

Mediation Effort Welcomed

KAMPALA, Oct. 6 (AP).—Spokesmen for leading Angolan guerrilla movements have welcomed joint African mediation efforts but remain skeptical whether any outsiders could bring peace.

Officials of the Soviet-backed MPLA and the FNLA, aided by

Zaire, spoke to newsmen yesterday after a five-day meeting of an Organization of African Unity mediation commission. Spokesmen for a third Angolan group, the unaligned UNITA, were not available for comment.

The 10-nation commission plans to send delegates to Angola this week on a weeklong fact-finding mission before further sessions here. Previous African mediation attempts, led by Kenya, have failed to end the civil war that has killed thousands and threatened to delay independence, now scheduled for Nov. 11.

OAU spokesmen said they hoped to succeed this time because the guerrillas have changed their minds and finally accepted intervention by the 48-nation body.

Death Penalty for Minor Arouses French

By Elias Antar

PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP).—"No, not death. You don't have the right. I'm a minor," shouted Bruno in the courtroom, after he was sentenced to the guillotine for the knife murder of a widow.

The death sentence for Bruno T.—he was 17 at the time of the murder last year and French law forbids publication of his last name—was the first involving a minor in peacetime in almost half a century.

French newspapers have headlined the case since sentence was pronounced Friday and an appeal has been filed. Justice Minister

Jean Lecanuet said yesterday at a news conference:

"This decision was made by a jury. It is an important fact which proves that the public is more and more severe toward acts of violence, whatever the age of the perpetrators."

Bruno was wrong in saying the jury did not have the right to impose the death sentence because he was a minor. Nothing in French law prohibits the application to a minor of Article 13 of the penal code, which says merely "anyone condemned to death will have his head severed."

But jurists had to go back to 1959 to find a similar case. That year, an 18-year-old youth was executed after shooting five persons during a farmhouse robbery. Two other youths were executed at the start of World War II but the death sentences were imposed under wartime emergency laws.

3 Others Sentenced

The juvenile court that sentenced Bruno to die sentenced two other minors, Yannick H. and Patrick T., to 20 years in prison and a fourth youth, Michel M., to 12 years for complicity.

Witnesses at the closed court session said Bruno collapsed after shouting his appeal to the jury. "It is a horrible decision," said Bruno's lawyer. "One does not have the right to condemn someone who is 18, because there is always hope."

The jury of nine men—two business executives, two foremen, a farmer, a contractor, an insurance agent, an employee and a mechanic—disagreed.

Bruno and his companions broke into the home of Mrs. Simone Boursier, 69, in the village of Liancourt, 43 miles north of Paris, last November, seeking to rob her. Bruno knew Mrs. Boursier from his childhood in Liancourt.

She refused to tell where her money was, the prosecutor said, and they beat her and dragged her into the cellar, where Bruno killed her with 17 knife thrusts. They got 134 francs (\$30) and a check they were unable to cash, the prosecutor said.

The crime was discovered when one of the youths went to the home of his parents in Amiens and told them what had happened. During the trial, none of the four expressed any remorse for their action, lawyers said.

In imposing the death penalty, the jury disregarded the prosecution's request for a life sentence and a psychiatrist's report saying Bruno, who came from a broken home and was living in a reformatory at the time of the murder, should benefit from "a considerable reduction in responsibility."

The "acts of violence" that Mr. Lecanuet referred to have been particularly notable in the Oise Department, where the case was tried and where, as in Liancourt, many retired persons live. Since the start of the year, there have been 18 attacks on elderly persons in the Oise Department, and the police say incidents of petty crime have doubled in the last two years.

In Liancourt, most residents interviewed by journalists said Bruno got what he deserved. "I hope they won't pardon him," the town baker said. A youth remarked that Bruno's act "was disgusting and he deserves death."

Illness Again Said to Keep Brezhnev From His Duties

(Continued from Page 1)

Brezhnev's schedule is the 25th Soviet party congress, a source asserted. "The next most important thing is the European Communist meeting."

Another source said that intelligence reports were circulating that Mr. Brezhnev would not be able to give the major address at the Kremlin conference, a speech that usually requires two to four hours to deliver.

Instead, Mr. Brezhnev may step aside and allow his main representative to be delivered by his closest friend in the party Politburo, Andrei Kirilenko. Mr. Brezhnev will be 69 in December, the age which Mr. Kirilenko attained last month.

Because of Mr. Brezhnev's illness, essential decisions on Soviet

policy have been delayed, the source said. Different groups also seem to be vying for power and sending out conflicting statements on major issues.

East German Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, met today with Mr. Brezhnev to conclude a long-term treaty of friendship and cooperation, the news agency Tass said.

After the meeting, Mr. Brezhnev said that changes in recent years have prompted the two countries to revise their existing treaty arrangements, including a long-term pact governing "friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance."

"Such a treaty has been worked out and we are prepared to sign it now," Mr. Brezhnev said. He called it an important event in the development of relations between the two countries.

© Los Angeles Times.

Explosives Found At Israeli Airport

TEL AVIV, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—A suitcase containing explosives and detonators was discovered by a security guard last night at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion airport. The guard found a suitcase on a conveyor in the arrival hall after all the passengers had left.

The case contained a large quantity of explosives and a number of detonators, police sources said. It was removed to an isolated area by explosive experts.

Security sources believe the bag was abandoned by a passenger when he became aware of the stringent security measures at the airport. It contained no identification.

20 in Oregon Vanish After A Space Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the audience, how their souls could be saved through a UFO.

"Some said these people told them they would be assassinated in a very short time, and then re-incarnated," he said. "Others said the speakers said they already had been re-incarnated."

The audience was told people would be prepared at a special camp in Colorado for a better life on another planet and would be picked up by a UFO in the near future. The Colorado location was not specified.

"They were told they would have to give away everything, even their children," he said. "I'm checking a report of one family who supposedly gave away a 150-acre farm and three children."

No formal missing persons reports have been filed but there are 20 persons whose friends and neighbors report they have not been seen since shortly after the meeting.

"We're concerned about their safety and welfare," he said. "We don't know what we might be dealing with. We don't know if it's a fraud or whether these people might be killed. There are all sorts of rumors, including some about human sacrifice, and that this is sponsored by the Manson family."

He said most of the persons unaccounted for were "hippie types" who had lived in the area for some time but held no regular jobs. He said the group also included "some older people."

Graham Talks Of Angels

(Continued from Page 1)

ed heads. "Others would have us think of them as feminine widows," he added.

Mr. Graham's conclusions about angels include the following:

- No angel can be in more than one place at any given moment.
- Angels apparently do not age, do not get sick, and the "good" angels will never die.
- They enjoy greater power and knowledge than man but they are not omnipotent or omniscient.
- They are God's messengers, carrying out his orders, sometimes as agents of judgment.
- "We can at least assume that angels can and do sing, even if the Scriptures do not positively say so."
- Angels are sexless and because the Bible says they do many "marvelous" things, that angels enjoy relationships that are far more thrilling and exciting than sex.

Since they are thought not to marry, Mr. Graham refers to Matthew 22:30; the evangelist concluded at one point in his book that the apparently vast numbers of angels remain constant.

The Jewish philosopher Martin Buber wrote Albert Schweitzer in 1955: "In the writings of my Jewish faith, it is said that every time one man helps another man, an angel is born. I hope, my dear Albert Schweitzer, that you will continue to hear the wings of many angels."

Asked about this tradition, Mr. Graham said that he wrote in another part of his book that God is possibly creating more angels.

If he had any misgivings about writing a book on angels, Mr. Graham said, it was the risk of diverting attention from the central Gospel message. "It's not necessary for salvation to believe in angels," he said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Foe of Chile Regime, Wife Shot in Rome

ROME, Oct. 6 (UPI).—Bernardo Leighton, an exiled Chilean Christian Democratic leader, and his wife were found severely wounded outside their home here tonight. Police said they had been shot.

Doctors at the hospital, where the Leightons were taken, said that they were in serious condition with head wounds. Mr. Leighton is a critic of the military regime which seized power in Chile two years ago.

To rent a car in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's europacar. In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's europacar. The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

هكذا من لاهل

In a Bicentennial Re-Enactment

U.S. Again Loses Battle of Quebec

By Robert Trumbull
 QUEBEC, Oct. 6 (UPI)—American forces attacked Quebec Saturday for the second time and lost again, as planned, but this time Canadian crowds applauded the invaders.

Thousands of ordinary citizens

clapped hands as the Americans

marched from the scene of their

carefully reconstructed defeat in

the 1775 Battle of Quebec and applauded again as the Americans, dressed in Revolutionary uniforms and carrying 18th-century weapons, paraded through the streets of this French-speaking city later in the day.

Although the event was planned as part of the observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, many Canadians seemed to recall the occasion as

a turning point in their own national history.

"If you had won, we might have become the 14th American colony," a Canadian spectator remarked to a U.S. visitor. "We aren't going to be the 15th state either," he added.

"You had your chance 200 years ago and you blew it," the American replied good-naturedly.

Wrong Date, Wrong Place
 For reasons of convenience and climate, Saturday's re-enactment was held on the wrong date in the wrong place.

The actual battle occurred in a snowstorm on Dec. 31, 1775, in the city's streets. Moving the date to Oct. 6, as it turned out, gave the participants the sunny, if slightly chilly, weather the planners had hoped for.

Instead of re-enacting the fighting where it happened, in the old quarter of the city, the action was moved to the expansive, hilly grounds known as the Plains of Abraham, where British forces had defeated the French 16 years before the American invasion.

The earlier battle insured that all Canada would be under British rule, although the Province of Quebec and a few other pockets remain enclaves of French language and culture, and a seat of animosity toward English-speaking Canadians, to this day.

Canadian volunteers led by Victor Sutherland, an authority on Revolutionary times from the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, impersonated the British and French soldiers who routed a somewhat larger force of Americans, killing 40 and capturing about 400.

Getting Together
 "It shows what we can do when French and English go together in this country," Ross Osborne, Montreal stockbroker who impersonated a British officer in the mock battle, told a Canadian reporter.

With both sides firing flintlocks, loading in the old way with real powder but without bullets, the Americans charged the defending forces on a hill at the arranged hour of 11 a.m.

Bagpipes played "Yankee Doodle," drums beat and the Americans shouted taunts and rallying cries in archaic language. Powder smoke drifted in a cloud over the thousands of spectators who lined the field, against a backdrop of skyscraper hotels and office buildings.

Following the script, the impersonator of the American general, Richard Montgomery, fell to the ground, simulating the general's death. Col. Benedict Arnold also fell, wounded in the leg. An American pointed his flintlock at a Canadian, fired and screamed, "I got you, I got you point blank, damn it. Fall down!"

In an hour it was over, with the Americans surrendering. A few minutes later the nearby brasserie and French-style restaurants were filled with lunch-time customers in the uniforms of both sides, drinking together.

Nine Held Over
 Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

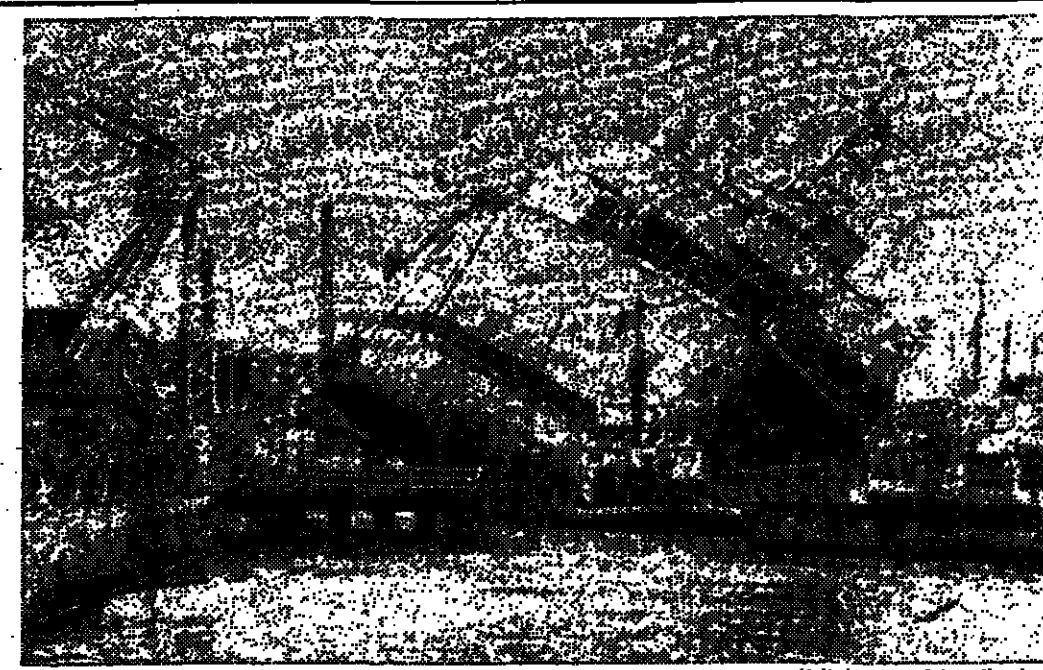
Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.



TIPSY—An old U.S. Navy drydock 81 feet wide is moved through the narrow government locks between Puget Sound and Lake Union in Seattle by tipping the drydock to an angle of 38 degrees, using concrete blocks, pontoons and tugging.

Douglas Wheeled Into Opening Session

U.S. Election Law Tops High Court Agenda

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Supreme Court, at full numerical strength but with Justice William Douglas's health still a question mark, opened its 1975-76 term today by scheduling an early showdown on the controversial federal campaign reform law.

Justice Douglas, pale but appearing stronger than he did last spring, was wheeled up to the bench as the court opened. The 76-year-old jurist sat quietly as lawyers began oral arguments on the first case on the docket. Since he rarely asks questions during hearings, it was not possible to assess the extent of his recovery from the stroke he suffered Dec. 31.

As expected, the court announced that it would hear the challenge to the 1974 Federal Election Campaign Act brought by political independents and others who claim the law unconstitutionally restricts free speech and favors incumbents and candidates of the major parties.

The law, which subsidizes presidential elections and sets dollar limits on private donations and candidate spending, was upheld Aug. 15 by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here as a reasonable response to election abuses highlighted by the Watergate scandal.

Oral argument is tentatively set for next month. The law's defenders and critics hope the justices will decide the case in time to clarify next year's election ground rules.

Nine Held Over
 Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

Two dozen new cases were added to the court's crowded calendar, which includes nine that were held over from last term.

after Justice Douglas's illness apparently left the justices deadlocked 4 to 4.

Set for argument later this term was the constitutionality of Missouri's abortion law, which is claimed to be the nation's most restrictive. The law requires written consent for an abortion by a woman's parents or husband as well as her own, outlaws saline abortions after 12 weeks of pregnancy and closely regulates other aspects of the operation.

The state contends that the law satisfies guidelines laid down by the high court in 1973 when it struck down most state anti-abortion laws. The Missouri case may answer several questions left open by the 1973 decision.

In other actions, the court:
 • Agreed to decide whether federal employees suing on racial or sex-discrimination grounds are entitled to an entire new hearing in federal court or only a trial based on agency records.

• Agreed to review a Wisconsin Supreme Court ruling that a local school board acted unconstitutionally in firing teachers for striking because the board was biased.

• Called for review of a decision by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that it was unconstitutional for the Drew (Miss.) School District to disqualify unwed mothers automatically from employment.

• Agreed to consider the constitutionality of judicial warrants authorizing searches of vehicles entering areas near national borders.

Two hours after the holdup in Greenwich Village, he released the bank manager and two customers but police said he still held six other persons.

The gunman, who called himself "Cat" in telephone conversations with police, said he was a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army—the radical group which kidnapped Miss Hearst in February of last year.

The robber, interviewed by a newsman by telephone, said: "Tell them we want Patty Hearst out. We want the Harries out. We want the Oriental girl out. Also, we want \$10 million in gold. Maybe we'll take less. That's what we want now."

Testimony Report Denied
 SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Miss Hearst has not turned on her radical comrades in hopes of avoiding a long jail sentence, federal prosecutors and her own lawyers insisted today.

Both the Justice Department and defense attorneys denied a New York Post report that the 21-year-old newspaper heiress had agreed to turn state's evidence against her former Symbionese Liberation Army companions.

Post to Bring In Nonunion Force
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Officials of The Washington Post today announced plans to bring in nonunion machinists to repair presses damaged when members of the pressmen's union went on strike Tuesday.

Mark Messinger, a Post vice-president, said the step was taken reluctantly after failure to get approval from the machinists union for its members to do the work.

"We have no choice but to bring in people to repair the presses," he told a news conference. He emphasized that once the presses are repaired the nonunion machinists will leave the building and the equipment will be operated by regular employees.

Paris Strikers Seize Notre Dame's Towers
 PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—Riot police today forced about 250 striking employees of the Parisien Libéré newspaper out of the gallery and towers of Notre Dame Cathedral after a five-hour demonstration.

The members of the Communist-led CGT printers' union took over the upper parts of the cathedral at 11 a.m. They displayed banners calling for negotiations to end the seven-month labor conflict, tolled the big bell and threw tracts down to the street.

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

Libyan representative Mansur Kichia departed from his prepared text in a morning speech to say that Gen. Amin had expressed African views in the best possible way. Senegal's foreign minister said that the U.S. ambassador's speech showed a "lack of courtesy of the host country."

No New Program, Few Queries

U.S. Labor Convention Takes A Somnolent View of Issues

By Lee Dembart

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (UPI)—In the midst of the nation's gravest economic crisis since the 1930s, organized labor is meeting here without any new program and without any sense of urgency about finding one.

The speeches are pro forma, the resolutions are predictable and the 1,000 or so delegates to the AFL-CIO's biennial convention are mostly bored by the proceedings, judging by the lack of attendance and attention.

"It's going to be a dull convention," everyone was saying last week as the delegates began arriving.

And with four Democratic presidential hopefuls scheduled to speak today—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas and Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana—there was little hope for a sudden infusion of excitement, although some participants expect that "Hubert will bring them to their feet."

Basically, the convention is in favor of more jobs and better unemployment insurance and is against the Ford administration and détente. But aside from platitudes, it has no plan for creating jobs and it is at a loss for a presidential candidate to support. "Any Democrat but George Wallace" is the informal consensus.

"We could beat Jerry Ford with nobody," Rep. Phillip Burton of California told the delegates. "Our problem is when we pick somebody we really may be in some trouble."

For the most part, the delegates are a homogeneous group of national and local labor leaders whose position and power are assured and who have spent years not rocking the boat. There is a handful of exceptions but for the most part, they know that speaking out against the leadership is counterproductive, as one of them explained.

Only Edward Sadowski, the renegade leader of the Chicago steelworkers who is locked in battle with the union's international president, I.W. Abel, has been openly critical.

"All these guys wear silk suits," said Mr. Sadowski, who was wearing blue jeans and a leather jacket. "Nobody smokes cigarettes anymore. They all smoke 50-cent cigars."

On the convention floor, there are few disagreements and hardly any discussion as the resolutions sail by under the rapid gavel of George Meany, the 81-year-old president of the AFL-CIO, whose tart tongue has helped enliven the sessions.

In two days, the convention has acted on 80 resolutions covering a wide variety of subjects,



George Meany

including support for making transportation work and lunches tax deductible and opposition to the political clampdown in India. A resolution urges all affiliated unions to take part in the bicentennial celebrations.

On all but a handful of resolutions, the committee briefly summarizes the intention, then moves its adoption and the chairman says: "Is there discussion? Is there objection? Seeing none, the resolution is carried."

"There's so much work done beforehand that all of the disagreements have been removed," Thomas Hobart, president of the New York State United Teachers, said.

"The convention consists of affirming action," said Saul Miller, editor of the AFL-CIO News.

Indeed, no delegates spoke at all from the floor until the second day of the convention, when Charles Hayes of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters rose to ask what was the labor federation's position on the so-called fair employment bill, which would guarantee a job to everybody who wanted one.

Mr. Meany looked bewildered and, for the first time in the convention, he had nothing to say. He looked to his assistants first on one side of the platform and then on the other, and finally replied, "We have taken no position as far as I know on the ... bill."

Debré Home Bombed
 PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI)—A bomb explosion yesterday damaged the Paris apartment of former Gaullist Premier Michel Debré. There were no injuries since Mr. Debré and his family were at their weekend residence in the Loire valley.

When you order your first Lanvin shirts...

How to find a successful man in a crowd in 1975?

Not an easy assignment. Ministers today dress like chairmen of the board, as do generals, ambassadors, sometimes even cardinals. And at first glance, Mr. Everyman looks just about the same.

But don't be deceived. Uniforms may have become a thing of the past, but luxury and elegance can still be privileges of the successful. Lanvin proves it.

Consider the man who finally decides that this is the day to go to 15, rue du Faubourg Saint

Job Hunt Toughens for Japanese Students

By John Saar

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The annual scramble for jobs is always hectic, but Japanese students are complaining that "the month of torture" is longer, worse and more worrying this year than ever before.

Ripples from Japan's deepest postwar recession have changed traditional hiring patterns, cut the openings for graduates by almost half and caused confusion

and anxiety among the job-seekers.

The problem, oddly enough, is not a shortage of jobs. The Ministry of Labor estimates that for each of the 340,000 students due to graduate in April and start work there are 1.7 jobs available.

The current consternation is over the fact that far too few of those opportunities are what the students have spent their lives looking forward to—prestigious jobs in the giant business and industrial combines. Under

the weight of huge payrolls and the bite of a 21-month recession, many of those concerns have reduced or stopped new hirings.

Men who took it for granted that they would follow their fathers or elder brothers into Mitsui or Daiichi, for example, now face what they feel are unglamorous lifetime careers in small and medium-size companies.

While the impact is more psychological than real, it has to be seen in the context of the highly

structured and competitive Japanese society which views a job with a large firm as the ultimate goal of a grueling education system.

Failure under those pressures and incentives can be crushing. Last month a Kyoto University law school student committed suicide because he failed the examination for his dream job, according to his friends.

Problems for Women

For women graduates, the job squeeze is even more serious. "Girls are expendable in this society," a Western labor expert said.

Still, the withdrawal of many large firms from the university labor market is beefing up the executive talent of smaller companies and, so, strengthening the national economy.

"Psychologically the students are very fond of big companies because they are safe for lifetime employment," said a Labor Ministry spokesman. "Now some of those mammoth companies have decreasing openings. It is a good chance to change the thinking of the boys and girls and get talent into the smaller companies that could not get top-notch graduates before."

Conservatives Pleased

This year's reversal of the trend has actually pleased conservatives in education, and commerce who felt graduates were being over-pampered.

At Nippon University, Takahiko Murata, a scholarship student in the top 10 of an economics class of 2,000, had to abandon plans to make his career in a major manufacturing company.

"They make you wait a long time and check your grades carefully," he said. "They are rather cool. One company said if you get a telephone call in a week you pass. Otherwise you fail."

When he switched to job-seeking in banking, Mr. Murata found the ratio of applicants to jobs daunting. At one sought-after bank there were 12,000 applicants for 20 jobs. A friend of his has already made the rounds of 40 companies. Mr. Murata was eventually provisionally accepted by a bank which was paying less than he wanted and would probably require him to leave his home in Tokyo for another city.

But the job was "90-per-cent sure," he said. He called back later, sounding worried: "They say it is 70-per-cent sure, not 90."

After 17 years of education, Miss Setsuko Fujita bought a new outfit and did the rounds of five companies. She settled for a clerical job. "It means making tea and God knows what. It was the only thing I could get... I have tried my best but it seems very difficult."

Now she is taking a typing course to broaden her appeal to prospective employers.

China Seeks to Buy Advanced U.S. Computer

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—China is seeking to buy an advanced U.S.-made computer that would enhance its search for oil and could also strengthen its defense capabilities, according to administration officials.

The decision on the sale of the Control Data Corp.'s Cyber 72, or 73, as it is variously known, is now before the international coordinating committee known as Cocom that passes on sales of strategic goods to Communist countries.

Organized in 1949, Cocom is an informal group that maintains a list of agreed strategic items that can be sold to Communist countries only after a unanimous vote of approval by members. The members are Japan and all of the NATO countries except Iceland.

The final decision is awaiting a technical review of possible military uses of the computer and a clarification of China's apparent

new policy line that once again views Moscow and Washington as equal threats to peace.

If approval is given, this will not be the first time possibly sensitive items have been sold to China. Some of the 10 Boeing 707s sold to China in 1973, officials said, included the inertial guidance system tangentially related to the system that guides U.S. missiles to targets. The administration's reasoning in this case was that China clearly would be unable to use the technology for military ends.

Other low-key Chinese feelers to U.S. corporations for high-technology equipment include discussions with Lockheed about the C-141 cargo transport aircraft.

45,000 in Tokyo Protest

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Forty-five thousand Japanese gathered here yesterday to protest government plans to raise the tax on alcohol and increase the cost of tobacco and postal services.

with their about satellite cameras and with RCA Global Communications about radar and other communications equipment.

U.S. officials' judgment, however, is that China will continue to prefer buying comparable items when they are available in Western Europe and Japan, and that China will buy from this country only when the U.S. product is unique.

The Cyber computer now being discussed in Cocom and within the administration, under the terms of the Export Administration Act, is considered to be in the top-of-the-line category, above two other categories of computers on the restricted lists.

It has been used to process geophysical data in oil surveys. Whether China can or is likely to use the main frame or memory part of the unit or its high-speed printing and microprocessing features for purposes of military air defense systems or anti-submarine warfare is what Cocom is studying.



HIGHER THAN A GEORGIA PINE—Atlanta's 70-story Peachtree Plaza Hotel will be the world's tallest hotel and also the South's tallest building. The 1,100-room glass tower is scheduled to open in January.

But Direction Is Uncertain

Problems Seen Forcing Peru To Change Economic Plans

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Slightly more than a month after taking power in a bloodless coup, Gen. Francisco Morales, the new President of Peru, is facing economic pressures that have led both leftists and conservatives to believe that there will either be an increase in state control over the economy or an attempt to stimulate private enterprise and investment.

Gen. Morales has vowed that he will "not budge a millimeter" from the leftist nationalist program set by his predecessor, Gen. Juan Velasco, who headed the revolution proclaimed by the armed forces in 1968 until his own overthrow.

But the military's revolution is being shaken by a worsening trade balance, sluggish industrial production, labor strikes and a rash of business bankruptcies. Leftists are urging more radical economic and political measures in the face of rising unemployment, while conservatives are arguing that new emphasis must be placed on the private sector of the economy.

Structural Reforms

The military government is the only one in South America that has committed itself to radical structural reforms designed to

change the social and economic chaos between an impoverished majority and a small elite.

On most of the continent there has been a rise of rightist military and civilian governments that are convinced that economic growth spurred by strong private capital will eventually filter benefits down to the poorest sectors. The Peruvian armed forces, viewing this approach with profound skepticism, have tried to combine private capital with a stronger participation by the state and the working class.

Repeatedly the military has asserted that it hopes not only to carry out a more equitable distribution of wealth but also to bring the Indian majority into the social, political and economic mainstream. That majority has survived the four centuries since the Spanish conquest more as victim than as participant.

Agrarian Program

The government has carried out one of the most extensive agrarian reforms in the history of Latin America. It has put into effect programs that will eventually give industrial workers at least a 50-per-cent share in their companies' profits and a proportional voice in management. It has also greatly expanded the role of the state in industry and has gained control of large segments of the economy that were in the hands of foreign, chiefly U.S., companies.

After seven years in power, however, the government still appears to lack significant popular support—partly because the armed forces have distrusted virtually all civilian groups and have declined to delegate authority outside a growing military bureaucracy.

Moreover, the country is so fragmented by race, geography and income that only a small minority of the 15 million Peruvians have actually seen their living standards improved.

Shepherds and Farmers

On the slopes of the Andes, the stocky descendants of the Incas lead a hand-to-mouth existence as shepherds and marginal farmers. In the sparsely populated rain forests, covering more than half the country, the Amazon Indians are even more oblivious to the central government.

Until now the armed forces have been able to control the pace of their revolution and have faced little organized opposition. Businessmen gradually accepted reforms because profits could still be made during a period of relatively high economic growth. Leftists welcomed the government's measures as an opportunity to awaken the political consciousness of the traditionally passive urban and rural poor.

High Inflation Rate

But economic growth is slowing now. Inflation hovers around 30 per cent—an unusually high annual rate for Peru—and is afflicting the urban poor especially.

The jobless and underemployed encompass as much as a third of the economically active population, and there has been mounting labor unrest in mines and factories as their ranks swell. Industrial output and mining production are declining. Consumer sales are just barely keeping up to last year's levels.

More serious in the longer range are the doubts that have arisen over financing. The government has counted heavily on a \$1-billion effort to uncover enough petroleum in the Amazon basin to convert the country into a major exporter, but there is growing pessimism that the venture—the most expensive undertaking in Peru's history—will yield enough oil to cover investment and loans.

Oil-Price Rise a Factor

Resurgent Malaria Menaces Recent Health Gains in India

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW DELHI, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The recent increase in crude oil prices, which is expected to make insecticides more costly, has seriously jeopardized India's chances of controlling a growing epidemic of malaria, according to Indian and World Health Organization experts.

At the same time, the mosquito-borne malaria parasite—which causes its victims to suffer periodic bouts of fever, sweating, chills, headache, liver damage and death—has developed resistance to conventional doses of chloroquine. This drug is a key weapon in the fight against malaria.

These and other developments have made it all the more difficult for health officials to see the day when India's 600 million inhabitants will be as free of malaria as they were a decade ago.

Despite the Indian government's expenditure of nearly \$150 million in recent years to expunge malaria from areas once known as the white man's grave, the mosquito and the parasite's natural instincts for survival, coupled with human administrative errors, and the quackery in the sales of petroleum-derived insecticides, are blamed for malaria's comeback.

Malaria Budget

More than half of the Indian government's health budget of \$45 million this year is devoted to the control of this one disease.

Last year 24 million malaria cases were reported among Indians. The figure is considered a fraction of the true number but the figure contrasts with 1968 when the number of reported cases dropped to a record low of 100,000 cases.

Dr. V. S. Ostrov, a Russian malaria expert with the WHO here, and Dr. S. C. Pattanaik, a malaria epidemiologist at India's National Institute of Communicable Diseases, said in separate interviews that they expected a further rise in reported cases but not to the totals of 75 million cases and almost a million deaths that were reported in 1947.

Foreigners visiting New Delhi, even briefly, are advised to take the full course of anti-malaria pills as prescribed by their doctors. Americans who did not take proper precautions have died from the disease after vacations in malaria-infected countries like India.

Doctors have reported in medical journals that travelers flying between two malarious

Man Not Charged In Wife's Suicide

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Authorities have dropped all charges against William Plachta, who admitted that he did nothing to stop his terminally ill wife from committing suicide on Aug. 24.

District Attorney Byron Morton said last week that he could find no reason to prosecute the man. Mr. Plachta told authorities that he waited in another room of his house while his wife, Francesa, 49, took an overdose of sleeping pills and pain killers and died in her bedroom.

She had been under treatment for a terminal degenerative disease of the nervous system. In two years it had disabled both her legs and one arm. Mr. Morton said Mr. Plachta permitted his wife to die out of love and compassion and thus preventing him would serve no useful purpose.

Ship Line Taking On Three Woman Cadets

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Women will have a chance to rise to command ships of the world's largest shipping line, P and O, after three women are among the 240 cadets P and O will take on next year to train as navigating officers.

A spokesman for the company said today there was no reason why the women should not eventually have their own commands.

Pupils Will Study Crime Photos

LONDON, Oct. 6 (Reuters)—Hundreds of British schoolchildren will study photographs of badly injured mugging victims in a program to discourage them from committing the crime.

Police officers will distribute photographs of men and women with badly battered, bruised and stitched faces to 11-year-olds as part of a crime-prevention campaign in several selected schools in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

Juveniles in these southern England counties committed a third of all solved crimes during the last year.

Survey of U.S. Nurses Finds Half Favor Euthanasia If Requested

By B.D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Almost half the U.S. nurses responding to a recent survey of nurses' attitudes toward death and dying said they favor or slightly favor euthanasia or mercy killing for dying patients who request it.

Also, 96 per cent of those participating in the poll said they favor or slightly favor withdrawing all life-sustaining treatment from dying patients who do not want such treatment.

More than 15,000 of the nation's 1.5 million nurses took part in the study, conducted by Nursing '75, which describes itself as the "world's largest nursing journal."

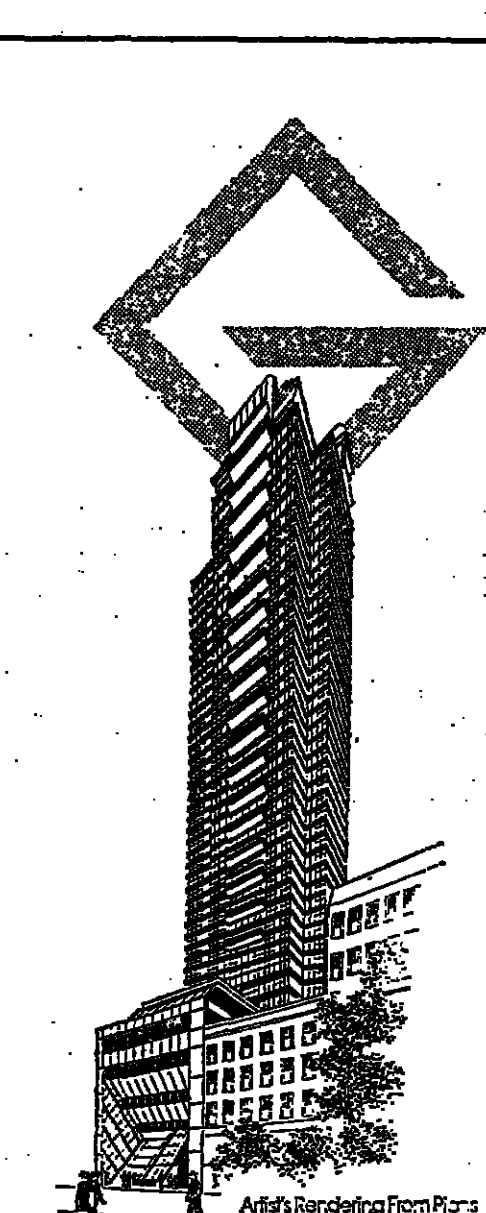
While the poll reveals that nurses have very liberal attitudes about such controversial issues as euthanasia and withholding care, it also shows that they are a long way from putting their views into practice or from admitting that they do so.

Seventy-nine per cent of the respondents said they never "knowingly helped to hasten the death of a terminally ill patient."

Only 1 per cent said they would "tell him the truth" when a terminally ill patient "asks you if he is dying and his physician does not want him to know."

Forty-eight per cent of the nurses who said they favor euthanasia said they are either anxious and uncomfortable, or somewhat uncomfortable when a "terminally ill patient brings up the topic of his death or dying," while 49 per cent say they feel relieved.

An overwhelming majority of nurses surveyed favor "deliberately allowing newborns with gross abnormalities to die when there is no possibility of any meaningful existence," while only 8 per cent were firmly opposed to such conduct and 11 per cent were "mixed, [or] slightly against."



THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED CONDOMINIUM IN NEW YORK CITY'S MOST FASHIONABLE LOCATION

Galleria

57th Street East of Park Avenue

Inspired architecture. Richly appointed and graciously proportioned residences. Superb location, fine shops, parking garage and the distinguished private Atrium Club. Services and facilities comparable to those of a great cosmopolitan hotel. Significant ownership benefits for international individuals and companies who require a New York City residence of highest quality. There is nothing else quite like Galleria in the entire world.

417 East 57th Street, New York, New York 10022 (212) PLAZA 9-8800

SPONSOR: MADISON COMPANY
A New York limited partnership
(A Madison Equities affiliate)
415 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022

TELEX NUMBER 426482 CABLE: GALLCONRES

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE
PIERRE BATON INTERNATIONAL
21-23, Avenue Paul Doumer-75016 PARIS
Tél.: Bofon 63855 F. Tél.: 704.55.55 +
CABLE: PIERBATON

This advertisement does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation would be unlawful.

This advertisement is not an offering which can only be made by formal prospectus N.Y. 617.

GIVING AWAY: \$13,000,000.00!

Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon

1st Prize: \$310,000.00	2nd Prize: \$248,000.00
3rd Prize: \$186,000.00	4th Prize: \$124,000.00

18 Prizes of \$62,000.00 each

PLUS 39,278 Other Cash Prizes up to \$24,800.00!

First Drawing Day: Nov. 17th

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months) HIGHLIGHT: One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL

the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Mariahilfer Str. Since 1913 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the Austrian National Lottery. MT 7-14-75

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

هكذا من لاصل

55 من اصل

Illusions of Immortality, Preventive Medicine

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Since hopes of eternity spring eternal, the American Health Foundation held a symposium here recently on "The Illusion of Immortality—A Dilemma of Disease Prevention."

Why do people ignore the facts of death—that smokers die early, that drinkers pay a staggering price and that there is nothing in the figures to comfort those who overeat?

Long before the eminent specialists at the symposium dealt with the illusion of immortality they shattered the prospects of immortality. Some stressed individual efforts and commitments while others insisted on social action.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, the heart surgeon, reported that many of his patients who recovered from serious disease showed a tendency to resume carefree ways—eating and smoking as they pleased, ignoring high blood pressure that could easily be restored to normal. He called for the encouragement of health habits at an early age, just as children were taught to brush their teeth.

Commitment

Preventive medicine called for a real commitment by everyone, insisted Dr. Robert Berg, professor of community medicine at Rochester University. He attacked the admission systems at medical schools for not dealing with a student's character, and concentrating on grades in premedical training. A result, he said, was doctors who cared more about money than cure.

"We have to rehumanize medi-

cine," insisted Ashley Montagu, the anthropologist, "and the first step therefore is to abolish the AMA (American Medical Association)."

His suggestion produced indulgent, even sympathetic, laughter and applause from the audience at Rockefeller University.

In fervent tones, the next speaker turned the emphasis radically from individual care to social concern. The Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain of Yale University, called the conference "a diversionary effort."

Illusions

"The 400 million who are now on the brink of death are not about to die because of our illusions, but because of our illusions," he said. "Our illusion is that the main problem of preventive medicine is the illusion of immortality instead of an unjust social order and that individual efforts are more important than social action."

"Poverty intensifies vulnerability," he said. "So a serious disease-prevention program attacks poverty."

Mr. Coffin spoke of "the illusion of nonmalignant privilege—as if we had a choice to be involved with the poor or not to be involved with the poor, as though we're not living off the poor."

He ridiculed the attempt to live forever, and summoned up an image of himself at age 150 with "an Empire State Building" of extra hearts and kidneys pulsing away at his side, keeping him going.

"I think it's quite comfortable for you to sit there and say that," Dr. DeBakey responded quickly. He recalled a patient who had serious heart surgery at age 87 and was most concerned about

whether he would be able to go horseback riding again.

That patient was determined to live, and so are most people, Dr. DeBakey insisted—whatever others might say about life appearing less attractive with the years.

Men are determined to punish themselves, Mr. Coffin said. They punish themselves by going to church to be bored, by smoking and by overeating, "because they're living lives with which they're not satisfied."

Rollo May, the psychoanalyst, spoke of man's evident desire for "slow suicide."

"Why do human beings live in such a way as to court death?" he asked, and said that human beings were paradoxical creatures. Freud, he noted, spoke of a death instinct.

Subtle Notion

When Mr. Coffin suggested that the desire for extra hearts and kidneys was part of the death wish, he apologized that this was a subtle notion. "It's so subtle I have difficulty catching it," Dr. DeBakey called out.

In the front row of the auditorium, Dr. Ernst Wynder, the cancer researcher who is president of the American Health Foundation, listened anxiously to suggestions that insistence on individual disease-prevention measures was less than commonsensical. "Clearly, if disease is man-made it can also be man-prevented," he had said in opening the symposium, adding, "It should be the function of medicine to help people die young as late in life as possible."

Schools might help in training children not only about life but also about death, Dr. Montagu

suggested. He did not see much help from the family, calling it "an institution for the systematic production of physical and mental illness in the members." He did not even see much hope of victims' reforming and changing their way of life, noting: "Human beings are the only creatures who are able to behave irrationally in the name of reason."

Prof. Berg offered a catalogue of irrationalities: a 90-per-cent increase from 1950 to 1970 in alcohol consumption per capita; only 30 per cent of drugs taken as prescribed; only 60 to 70 per cent of those offered periodic health examinations taking them.

Beliefs

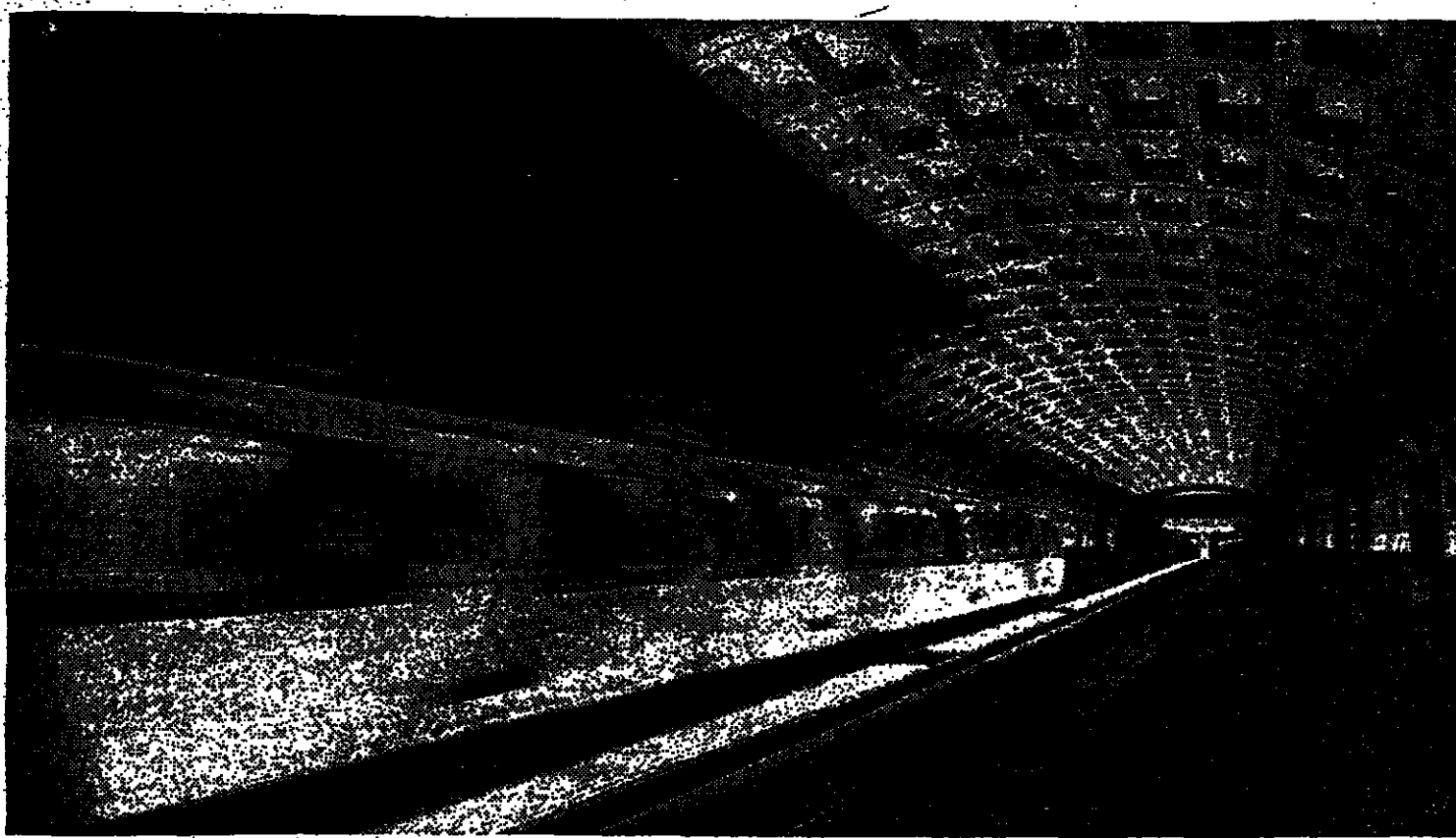
Dr. Montagu suggested that "most people don't believe a thing is as good if it's free."

"That's always been a solace to psychiatrists, hasn't it?" responded Prof. Berg.

"The medicine man [a term Dr. Montagu offered in place of physician] has been taught to be interested not in health but in disease," Dr. Montagu said. "What the public is taught is that health is the cure for disease."

He suggested that Americans were reluctant to go to a doctor because (a) they might find they were ill, and (b) they would be "un-American," i.e., confessing weakness.

With its strong concern for the preventive medicine of healthy dialogue, the American Health Foundation had provided a moderator, Edwin Newman, whose job it was to keep talk from escalating into violence and blood pressures from rising beyond the needs of the occasion. He did not have to lift a finger. Nobody so much as struck a match.



Washington Post.

Trial Runs in Washington For the Opening of Subway

WASHINGTON (WP).—Largely unobserved by millions of Washington-area residents who may someday ride it, and seemingly unimpeded by continuing political battles over its skyrocketing costs, the Washington Metro network is spreading.

Trains are already making trial runs past nearly completed downtown stations with sloping, honeycombed ceilings and platforms of red, hexagonal tile. Tracks have been laid along almost 11 miles of the rail system. Construction crews so far have tun-

neled through about 12.5 miles of rock and dirt.

Above ground, the system now extends about 18 miles, including almost 3 miles of elevated platforms, bridges and aerial ramps. Twenty-four passenger stations are nearly finished and 17 more are under way. Eventu-

ally the system will spread over 98 miles.

The costs are already over \$1 billion. Thirteen construction workers have been killed in job accidents since December, 1969, when subway building began.

The first 4 1/2-mile circuit from the northeast to downtown

Washington is scheduled to open to the public by Jan. 31. By the end of 1977 this first run will be extended at both ends. And next year a second line is expected to start operating from National Airport through downtown Washington to the Smithsonian Institution, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium and the D.C. Armory. The rest is supposed to be finished by 1981.

The cost of the entire system, according to the most recent estimates, will be \$4.5 billion.

Ormering Off the French Coast

Waverley Root

A few years ago one of the most exciting events of the winter and early spring in the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey was the "ormering tide," a phenomenon which occurred about four times during the season. When the exceptionally low waters of these tides were predicted, banks, factories, stores and schools closed, and the entire able-bodied population, dressed in its oldest clothes, waded out en masse to pry ormers with iron bars from the jagged rocks. A good haul per person during the two hours the tide stayed out was 14 dozen; more could be gathered by anyone with a boat capable of reaching the thickly covered more distant reefs.

Alas, over-collecting of ormers reached such a peak that there was danger of ridding the islands of these mollusks completely, so a three-year closed season had to be imposed. It is in principle expected to be lifted this winter, if the ormers are found to have recovered.

What is an ormer? On the basis of its appearance, the layman would be likely to class it with oysters and clams. Actually it is a small, or at least a gasp-topod. It has only one shell, its vulnerable exposed body being protected by the rock to which it clamps itself, open side in, so tightly that tail tales are told of ormer hunters working their fingers under the edge of the shell, and held so tightly that they were drowned when

the tide came in, probably fables. The ormer shell is ornamental, with a row of holes around the edge which provide the shell collector with a pattern pleasing to the eye and the animal with breathing holes. Warm water ormers are especially iridescent; their shells are used for mother-of-pearl buttons and inlay work.

Ormer comes from the Latin *auris maris*, ear of the sea, because of its shape, which gives the French word *oreille*, sometimes transmogrified into *orner* or *ormier*. The ormer is also the sea ear or ear shell in English, and *oreille de mer* or *oreille de Saint-Pierre* (St. Peter's ear) in French (impressed by the fact that St. Peter was a fisherman, the French like to tack his name onto sea creatures). In Japan its name is *awabi* and in Chinese I don't know what, except in its dried version, which is *pao yu*. In California it is the abalone, from the American-Spanish *abalón*, of uncertain derivation.

In California there is a tendency to regard the abalone as unique to its waters, but as a matter of fact there are 75 species of ormer, or abalone, scattered pretty much around the world. The Channel Islands type (*Haliotis tuberculata*) is about the size of a large ear (it used to be forbidden to take

them under 3 inches) and so are the Far Eastern varieties. In California they are outsize, like everything else connected with that state, which permits slicing them into "steaks."

So far as I know, the Channel Islands, California, Chile, Japan and China are the only places where abalone are eaten in much quantity nowadays, but they were appreciated in the Mediterranean in ancient times. A sea animal described by Aristotle whose name is generally translated into English as "wild limpet" appears to have been the abalone. The French seem nearly to have abandoned *oreille*; I know of only one restaurant in Paris which offers them, rarely. California probably picked up the abalone habit from early Chinese immigrants. The abalone is so prized in China that the Chinese go as far afield as Australia to fish for them, and they are probably responsible for the rarity of abalones on the Pacific Coast today; dried abalone brought such a good price in China that they were nearly exhausted for the export trade, until American authorities awoke to the danger and protected them. Abalones are growing rare in Japan too, for a different reason: The *awabi* is the principal objective of the *ama* (hence its name), the famous Japanese diving girl, but she is becoming rare too. Modern Japanese daughters are showing an ever decreasing inclination to succeed their mothers in this grueling occupation, as they used to do as a matter of course in more heroic times.

Only in Chile does the abalone remain plentiful enough to be poor men's food. In California, on the contrary, it has attained luxury status, judging from the "Abalone Song" of Californian poet George Stirling:

Oh! some folks boast of quail on toast,
Because they think it's tony;
But I'm content to owe my rent
And live on abalone.
Abalone is tough, and has to be pounded unmercifully with a wooden mallet to prepare it for eating. Untutored cooks are then likely to return toughness to it by cooking it too long. I read recently, to my horror, in a magazine which tells American housewives how to cook, a recommendation to stew it "for several hours." California abalone steaks, on the contrary, are fried very quickly at high heat. The French, similarly, after the preparatory beating, slice it and fry it quickly in oil with garlic. The Chinese also cook it quickly, but they are masters of quick cooking with all foods. They are apt to use it in soup, when its rather faint and subtle flavor, which has been described as resembling, simultaneously, scallops and real tends to get lost in a riot of stronger tastes. Chinese *bou yu tong*, abalone soup, accompanies thinly sliced abalone with bits of pork, smoked ham, Chinese mushrooms, celery, shi-er and soybean juice.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

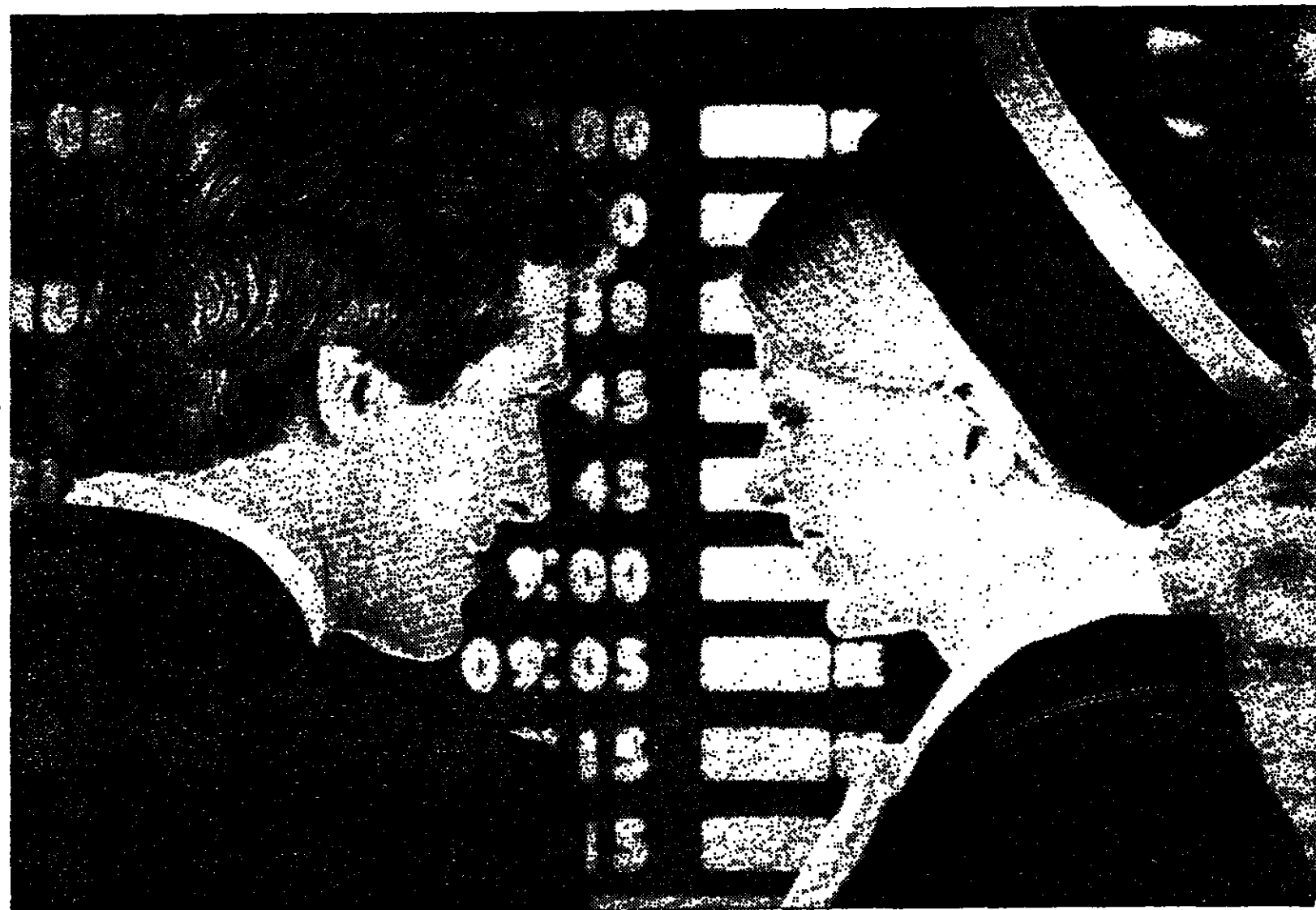
Turner in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Oct. 6 (UPI).—An exhibition of works by the 19th-century English painter J.M.W. Turner opened last week at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. The Tate Gallery and British Museum are sponsoring the exhibition, which is to move on to Moscow.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: H-3 VANTAGE Press 315 W 54 St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.

Two little words will get you anywhere.



'British Airways'
From London, we fly direct to more places, in more countries, more often than any other airline.

Only British Airways links an unrivalled 67 airports in Europe.

Only British Airways flies direct from London to 11 North American cities.

Only British Airways flies 747's daily to Jo'burg via Nairobi. And takes off 24 times a week to the Far East.

So book yourself into the good hands of British Airways and you'll find the world is your oyster.



British airways

Worldwide you'll be in good hands

Around the Paris Galleries

Bernard Requichot, Galerie Marcel Billot, 20 Rue de l'Echaudé, Paris 6, to Nov. 23.

Requichot, who died in 1961 at the age of 32, produced a certain number of strange three-dimensional devices that are referred to as "reliquaries." The present exhibition is devoted to a number of these pieces, both large and small, which can be roughly described as a complex structure covered with an agglomeration of little globes of striped paint (the white, red, blue, etc., tend to run parallel in each blob, without much mixing) and including an animal bone (or bones) or skull, and practically concealing it. Each reliquary is a black box with a glass front. Some also include samples of Requichot's curious form of collage.

Lennart Nyström, Atelier Annick Le Moine, 21 Avenue du Maine, Paris 15, to Oct. 20.

This young Swedish artist does paintings on paper that represent a white sheet of paper (or possibly of very smooth and flexible white leather) laid flat in the frame. Incisions, or even a single cut in the top left-hand corner, or a series of cuts, vertical or diagonal, cause the surface depicted to fold or buckle ever so slightly. Neither cuts nor folds are real but are painted on in more or less trompe-l'œil fashion.

J.C. Vignès, Galerie Le Dessin, 43 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7, to Oct. 18.

The theme here is surprisingly like the foregoing, but the treatment is quite different. Vignès, in his pencil drawings, will represent a crumpled or folded sheet of paper, or an envelope fixed to another sheet of paper. The draftsmanship is delicate, does not stress virtuosity but does give off a certain gentle serenity.

Othmar Zechyr, Galerie Regarda,

40 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to Oct. 15.

Drawings, collages, etc., by an artist who uses the potent machinery of (outer) space not as a subject but as a medium. Great engines come roaring down to earth, in these drawings that are in effect polyptychs, but these engines could also be, are also sometimes, gigantic and threatening spiders, in the science-fiction manner. One critic has described Zechyr as a space-age Piranesi. The comparison has something to commend it. The draftsmanship is strong, and Zechyr's imaginary world carries conviction.

Fritz von Herzanovsky-Orlando, Institut Aubrichien, 50 Boulevard des Invalides, Paris 7, to Oct. 15.

Fritz von Herzanovsky-Orlando (1877-1954). The name itself is almost a sufficient description of the artist's extraordinarily baroque work. A close friend of Kubin's, Herzanovsky-Orlando did drawings that are beautiful, witty, decadent, mildly naughty (that dated criterion being the best description I can think of) and touched with the gentle delirium of Austrian rococo. The drawings depict strange scenes between unlikely people in implausible places. A beautiful hermaphrodite appears here and there (to justify, no doubt, the Orlando part of the name) while implish ladies lift their skirts and flaunt what most prefer to hide. An erotic art, then? No doubt, but nicely wed to wit.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS

Always from the latest collections. Fast alterations. 123 Rue La Boétie (Paris), Ch.-Elys. 81.2, 44-17. "Closed on Saturdays."

The Human Trade

The fact that, since 1961, the Bonn government (or private agencies acting with the knowledge and consent of that government) have been buying prisoners out of East German jails, has stirred up much discussion. Bonn's allies are reputed to be disturbed over the secrecy of these contacts across the wall—but frequently matters of this kind can only be worked out between the two principals. But as for the objectionable implications of the phrase "human trade," which has been applied to the practice, that is a rather more complex matter than the simple words convey.

The United States, in 1962, entered into a similar deal with Fidel Castro for the release of prisoners taken in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. It was done quite openly, by a nongovernmental group, with the full and open approval of President John F. Kennedy. That Americans had obligations toward the Cubans they had encouraged and trained to fight Castro, and then abandoned on the beaches, was obvious enough. That the prisoners were better off, free in exile, than languishing in Cuban jails or shot against a Cuban wall, was a reasonable assumption. Moreover, the ransoming of the prisoners came not long after the nearly fatal missile crisis of that October, and could be accepted as a step toward more reasonable relations

between Cuba and the United States than the bitter hostility that crisis precipitated. Finally, Castro followed this bargain by permitting thousands of Cubans wishing to leave the country to do so, and an impressive strifit was organized by the United States to accomplish the departure.

There are differences between the German human trade and that arranged by Havana and Washington. The present case involves only Germans; the division of their country split families and other close ties that did not exist in anything like the same degree in the Cuban situation. Those freed by East Germany, for a consideration, will find no language barriers across the wall, many will find families and old friends and associates. But the key question of paying ransom, of trading things for human beings, is much the same.

Morally, in this kind of trade, the guilt is on the seller, not the buyer. It is the seller who exchanges lives for cash or goods; it is the buyer who sets persons free. And the seller is the one who uses his system of justice as a kind of kidnap plot and thereby puts it outside any equitable law. No one in a free society can deplore the release of persons whose only crime was to object to the nature of the government in which they perforce lived; their sale does a great deal to justify their objections.

The Emperor at the White House

The visit to the United States by Emperor Hirohito is the kind of symbolic ceremony by which nations acknowledge the large silent changes in the world's affairs. It is not the reclamation of World War II that is being marked here, but the long succession of other events that have pushed it back in memory. For a great many Americans now in middle age, the Emperor's name alone evokes sudden recollections of other times and places. But the point is that enough has now changed—in the United States, in Japan, in the politics of the Pacific—to allow this visit to be simply a dignified ritual.

At the White House, the Emperor was generous in thanking the United States for its aid after the war. The United States, over the years, has also acquired debts of its own to Japan as an ally and trading partner. One of the most remarkable transformations in the world's affairs, in these decades, has been the rapid growth of Japanese economic power. Japan has for some years been this country's largest overseas customer and supplier, carrying on more trade with the United States than with any other country but Canada. That trade is a source of new wealth and helps raise standards of living on both sides. It is also, to be candid, a prolific source of economic irritations that are increasingly the main business of the diplomats. The security treaty of 1951, with its various revisions and extensions, is a successful example of the system of military alliances that has been a mainstay of U.S. foreign policy for many years. But the trade relationship is the area where the United States is now working out the guiding principles for the next great phase of its strategy in world affairs.

It has been a commonplace among Americans for years to keep predicting that shortly Japanese economic growth would slacken, mainly because of a lack of domestic resources. It has been another commonplace to predict that shortly Japan would abandon the traditional security treaty with the United States in favor of a more independent posture. Neither has happened. Japanese foreign policy continues to be as modest and subdued as Japanese economic policy is aggressive and successful. It is hard to think of any other example in history of a nation that has achieved the economic rank and wealth of Japan, and yet shown so little interest in developing its armed forces and an independent political purpose. That anomaly is evidence of the weight that World War II and its aftermath continue to exert on the men who currently lead Japan. It is, among other things, a burden on the spirit that the Emperor seeks to relieve in the stately gesture of his visit to the United States.

But in the trade relationship, Americans and Japanese have been dealing with each other as equals for some years. Each side has learned something about the practical side of mutual dependence, and the degree of mutual dependence is deepening. It is no small thing to say that affairs between the two countries are developing as the most optimistic statesmen on both sides might have hoped a generation ago. The Emperor himself, who is a man of that generation, is also here to celebrate that quiet triumph of goodwill and good sense. He is welcome in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Palestinian Issue

The foreign minister of Israel, Yigal Allon, has now opened the door to a discussion—which his government tried for many years to avoid—over the status and aspirations of the Palestinian Arabs. His address to the UN General Assembly contained some well-timed remarks that need to be followed up. "It is self-evident that genuine peace in the Middle East must include a just and constructive solution for the Palestine Arab problem," Mr. Allon said. "Israel is fully alive to this problem . . . and we do not require persuasion on the need to solve it peacefully and honorably—indeed, we insist that this be done."

Denouncing the "absurd pretensions of the so-called Palestine Liberation Organization to speak in the name of the Palestine Arabs," Mr. Allon reiterated a long-standing Israeli position that King Hussein of Jordan was the proper interlocutor. Arab leaders, meeting in Rabat last year, had specifically disavowed this latter position; but more recently they seem to be having second thoughts about their ill-

advised tactic of removing King Hussein from any diplomatic role on the Palestinian issue.

As in most negotiating situations, participants can choose to emphasize either the positive or the negative, depending on how seriously they wish to proceed. But against the old Israeli attitude of denying any voice to the Palestinians as such, it would be hard to pose a starker contrast than Mr. Allon's carefully measured words: "If the matter at issue is a fair and constructive solution for the problem of Palestine Arab identity, Israel's response is emphatically positive." Obviously there is no easy solution for the Palestinians—either for their own internal feuds or in their relations with Israelis and other Arabs. The gap in perceptions of Arabs and Israelis, if somewhat narrowed, still remains wide. But serious dialogue on the Palestinian issue in the months ahead would go far more directly to the core of the Middle East conflict than another round of bitter dispute over a few square kilometers of territory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Turkey and Cyprus

Since the occupation [of Cyprus by Turkey] last year, the Turks have held nearly 40 per cent of the territory, but the Turkish Cypriots account for less than 20 per cent of the population. It is inconceivable that there will be a Cyprus settlement without a Turkish readiness to hand some of this territory back. It was this which Mr. Denk-

taş [the Turkish-Cypriot leader] seemed to promise in Vienna [in talks between him and Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides], but which was subsequently made dependent on the lifting of the U.S. arms embargo [against Turkey]. This condition has now been met and it is up to the Turks to fulfill their side of the bargain.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 7, 1900

BERLIN.—The Foreign Office confirms the report that the German Minister in Tangier will visit the Sultan of Morocco sometime next month. It is very clearly explained that this visit is merely intended to carry through the payment of an indemnity to German merchants, which could not be arranged by an exchange of notes.

Fifty Years Ago

October 7, 1925

NEW YORK.—Two hundred civilian fliers as well as many military airmen in 500 planes will take part in the Pulitzer air meeting which opens at Mitchell Field on Thursday and which lasts for three days. Among the famous war pilots who will compete are Billy Bishop of Canada, Fonck of France and Eddie Rickbecker of the United States.



'Maybe You'd Like to Stand This in Front of Some Other City.'

For Which We Stand

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—A leading Soviet authority on U.S. affairs, Georgi A. Arbatov, recently deplored violations of human rights in the United States. He told the readers of Izvestia that Americans suffer such abuses as kidnapping, the keeping of government prisoners in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

Inhumanity is so deeply imbedded in the Soviet system that outsiders may well despair of having any effect on it. That is an understandable U.S. reaction to a society—South Africa is another example—where law is an instrument of official oppression. But the feeling of helplessness is wrong.

The fact is that outside pressure can work. Valery and Galina Panov, the Leningrad dancers, were finally allowed to emigrate after boycotts and protests by Western dance and theater people, and finally direct intervention by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, had made the case too embarrassing for the Russians.

Official Cruelty
Consider, for example, the case of Vladimir Bukovsky—a heart-rending one even by the standards of official cruelty in the Soviet Union. Bukovsky is a young scientist who most effectively brought to the outside world's attention the misuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union to punish dissidents.

Bukovsky was first arrested at the age of 20, in 1963, for having a copy of Milovan Djilas' "The New Class." He was declared insane and held for 18 months in a psychiatric ward. After his release he demonstrated against the repression of others and in 1965 went back to the mental ward for six months. In 1967, after another protest, he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. Out in 1970, he gave the foreign press copies of the psychiatric diagnoses of a number of dissidents—documentary evidence that aroused pressure by Western psychiatrists against the Soviet practice.

As a result, Bukovsky was arrested in 1971 and again held for psychiatric examination. After widespread protests in the West he was declared sane, but he was tried and convicted for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation." His sentence was two years in prison, five in a labor camp, then five in exile. He is in a camp now, reportedly gravely ill.

A recent example of using the law in reprisal against those who seek justice is the case of Andrei Tverdokhlebov. It is not yet so well-known as Bukovsky's, but in its way it is as important. For it indicates the Soviet fear of international efforts to protect human rights.

Formed Committee
Tverdokhlebov is a physicist who joined Andrei Sakharov, the great Soviet nuclear scientist and defender of freedom, in forming the Moscow Human Rights Committee in 1970. For that and for defending others he lost his research appointment. In 1974 he helped to start a Soviet branch of Amnesty International, the respected nonpartisan organization for human rights.

On April 18, 1975, Tverdokhlebov was arrested. The same day two other members of the Amnesty branch had their homes searched. Another was arrested, eventually released, and expelled from the writers' union for belonging to a "bourgeois organization." Tverdokhlebov remains in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

lebov was arrested. The same day two other members of the Amnesty branch had their homes searched. Another was arrested, eventually released, and expelled from the writers' union for belonging to a "bourgeois organization." Tverdokhlebov remains in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

Inhumanity is so deeply imbedded in the Soviet system that outsiders may well despair of having any effect on it. That is an understandable U.S. reaction to a society—South Africa is another example—where law is an instrument of official oppression. But the feeling of helplessness is wrong.

The fact is that outside pressure can work. Valery and Galina Panov, the Leningrad dancers, were finally allowed to emigrate after boycotts and protests by Western dance and theater people, and finally direct intervention by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, had made the case too embarrassing for the Russians.

Official Cruelty
Consider, for example, the case of Vladimir Bukovsky—a heart-rending one even by the standards of official cruelty in the Soviet Union. Bukovsky is a young scientist who most effectively brought to the outside world's attention the misuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union to punish dissidents.

Bukovsky was first arrested at the age of 20, in 1963, for having a copy of Milovan Djilas' "The New Class." He was declared insane and held for 18 months in a psychiatric ward. After his release he demonstrated against the repression of others and in 1965 went back to the mental ward for six months. In 1967, after another protest, he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. Out in 1970, he gave the foreign press copies of the psychiatric diagnoses of a number of dissidents—documentary evidence that aroused pressure by Western psychiatrists against the Soviet practice.

As a result, Bukovsky was arrested in 1971 and again held for psychiatric examination. After widespread protests in the West he was declared sane, but he was tried and convicted for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation." His sentence was two years in prison, five in a labor camp, then five in exile. He is in a camp now, reportedly gravely ill.

A recent example of using the law in reprisal against those who seek justice is the case of Andrei Tverdokhlebov. It is not yet so well-known as Bukovsky's, but in its way it is as important. For it indicates the Soviet fear of international efforts to protect human rights.

Formed Committee
Tverdokhlebov is a physicist who joined Andrei Sakharov, the great Soviet nuclear scientist and defender of freedom, in forming the Moscow Human Rights Committee in 1970. For that and for defending others he lost his research appointment. In 1974 he helped to start a Soviet branch of Amnesty International, the respected nonpartisan organization for human rights.

On April 18, 1975, Tverdokhlebov was arrested. The same day two other members of the Amnesty branch had their homes searched. Another was arrested, eventually released, and expelled from the writers' union for belonging to a "bourgeois organization." Tverdokhlebov remains in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

lebov was arrested. The same day two other members of the Amnesty branch had their homes searched. Another was arrested, eventually released, and expelled from the writers' union for belonging to a "bourgeois organization." Tverdokhlebov remains in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

Inhumanity is so deeply imbedded in the Soviet system that outsiders may well despair of having any effect on it. That is an understandable U.S. reaction to a society—South Africa is another example—where law is an instrument of official oppression. But the feeling of helplessness is wrong.

The fact is that outside pressure can work. Valery and Galina Panov, the Leningrad dancers, were finally allowed to emigrate after boycotts and protests by Western dance and theater people, and finally direct intervention by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, had made the case too embarrassing for the Russians.

Official Cruelty
Consider, for example, the case of Vladimir Bukovsky—a heart-rending one even by the standards of official cruelty in the Soviet Union. Bukovsky is a young scientist who most effectively brought to the outside world's attention the misuse of psychiatry in the Soviet Union to punish dissidents.

Bukovsky was first arrested at the age of 20, in 1963, for having a copy of Milovan Djilas' "The New Class." He was declared insane and held for 18 months in a psychiatric ward. After his release he demonstrated against the repression of others and in 1965 went back to the mental ward for six months. In 1967, after another protest, he was sentenced to three years in a labor camp. Out in 1970, he gave the foreign press copies of the psychiatric diagnoses of a number of dissidents—documentary evidence that aroused pressure by Western psychiatrists against the Soviet practice.

As a result, Bukovsky was arrested in 1971 and again held for psychiatric examination. After widespread protests in the West he was declared sane, but he was tried and convicted for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation." His sentence was two years in prison, five in a labor camp, then five in exile. He is in a camp now, reportedly gravely ill.

A recent example of using the law in reprisal against those who seek justice is the case of Andrei Tverdokhlebov. It is not yet so well-known as Bukovsky's, but in its way it is as important. For it indicates the Soviet fear of international efforts to protect human rights.

Formed Committee
Tverdokhlebov is a physicist who joined Andrei Sakharov, the great Soviet nuclear scientist and defender of freedom, in forming the Moscow Human Rights Committee in 1970. For that and for defending others he lost his research appointment. In 1974 he helped to start a Soviet branch of Amnesty International, the respected nonpartisan organization for human rights.

On April 18, 1975, Tverdokhlebov was arrested. The same day two other members of the Amnesty branch had their homes searched. Another was arrested, eventually released, and expelled from the writers' union for belonging to a "bourgeois organization." Tverdokhlebov remains in custody, awaiting trial on a charge of slandering the Soviet system.

Role of Communists

Convergence in Italy

By Tom Wicker

ROME—"In Italy," one of the city's most experienced foreign diplomats said recently, "we may be seeing the development of a sort of Dubcekian orthodoxy among Western Communist parties."

This may seem optimistic, since Alexander Dubcek was the Czechoslovak Communist leader whose "socialism with a human face" was crushed by Warsaw Pact tanks in the summer of 1968. But the dominance of the Italian Communist party since its spectacular showing in the June regional elections lends much credence to this cautiously expressed view.

The party took 33 per cent of the vote, only a percentage point or two behind the Christian Democrats, who have dominated Italian politics since 1945. In the 1972 national elections, the Communists had taken only 28 per cent of the vote, but the great gains registered in 1975, plus the commanding Communist position in trade unions and regional and local governments, contribute to a widespread view here that they could produce a governing crisis at any time.

Good Reason

Plainly, however, they are retreating from such a precipitous approach—probably for the good reason that it might result in their having to take on more power, hence more responsibility, than they at present consider to be in their interest.

Communist leaders are saying, moreover, that they do not want to take Italy out of NATO, or restrict democracy and party politics. They criticized the Communist grab for power in Portugal, and their proclaimed overall goal still is the so-called "comprehensive historic" (historical compromise), in which they would participate with the Christian Democrats and all the parties in between in making governing decisions (not necessarily in actual Cabinet posts).

This moderate Communist stance leaves the Christian Democrats in a quandary. With at least one eye on their U.S. and NATO allies, they reject the compromise; but with the other eye on the Communists' 33 per cent of the vote, they know they cannot ignore them or shut them out completely. The result is something vague called "confronto," which does not mean confrontation, but rather an amorphous kind of consultation in search of a consensus (which U.S. officials fear could go so far as to give the Communists a form of veto over government policy).

The Socialists, who also made gains in June, but not as large as those of the Communists, have another reason. They have been engaged in a long and bitter struggle with the Christian Democrats for the right to govern. The Communists, on the other hand, have been in the government, have profited by winning the right of the political and discredited.

The Communists, therefore, want the Communists drawn into some form of governing responsibility, so they will also have to accept some political responsibility on election day. But the danger is that the move the Communists participate in governing, the more they might about the Socialist political position and vote strength.

The Communist strategy is said to consist of two prongs—the assistance of Enrico Berlinguer, the party leader, that "We are not in a hurry," and the idea of "convergence." As used by the Communists, "convergence" means a sort of slow joining with the established political power structure—has attracted to power, "we are observing it—during a period in which the party hopes to earn respectability and acceptance.

Coalition

Much evidence suggests that this is not the kind of disguised approach Americans, at least, expect of Communists. For one thing, the Italian Communist party always has regarded itself in the arena of government politics, and Italian elections are not black-or-white struggles for total power but contests for position within a governing coalition. Moreover, Berlinguer and other Communist leaders are reported to be convinced—particularly after watching the fate of Chilean Marxism—that Italy cannot be governed by a narrow majority of 51 per cent, so that a broader consensus is needed.

Italy is, above all, distinctly Western, not only institutionally but by trade links, foreign investment and the outlook of the people. Warsaw Pact tanks are not readily available to force Italy into the Eastern European mold. The presence of the Vatican and the pervasive Italian Catholicism would also restrain development of a completely Communist state.

But even Communist "pragmatism" in the government of a NATO nation makes U.S. officials nervous. The Italian economic crisis, which deserves another article, makes such participation highly likely and sooner rather than later.

U.S. Labor Under Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Last month I never laid it on the table with more abandon than George Meany regularly abuses Congress and the administration. But usually the angry words are merely a screen hiding cooperation between labor and the rest of the economy.

This time, as the AFL-CIO meets in convention in San Francisco, the hang-up between harsh words and benign action is real—even dominant. Inflation has killed the old game of concealed cooperation with management, and labor has not yet figured out how to play a constructive part in meeting the acute new problems it faces with both private and public employers.

The Meany act has to be seen to be appreciated. The clumped, clear, the curt response, the painfully rolled eyes, the "deed-and-do" scenario—all give the impression of the only man in the country who really knows exactly what he believes.

'Inep'

What does he think of Congress, for example? "Inept," he says and then takes the next question. How about the occasion when he and the conservative head of the Federal Reserve Board happened to agree on something? "When I heard that on the radio," he said, "I didn't sleep all night."

Obviously this act was worked up members who have been jailed? That unfortunate but inevitable logic of terrorist practice allows only two courses of action with respect to captured terrorists—to let them go, or to execute them before their comrades succeed in mounting a kidnapping operation to free them. And it is not obvious that this stark choice is forced upon the authorities as the result of terrorist logic and that it is the responsibility of a government to eradicate the same degree of logical thinking as do the terrorists if they wish to defeat them?

All that Europe's political leadership has succeeded in General de Gaulle in the past week is that while it itself has no clear answer to the problem posed by international terrorism it is not prepared to sit idly by and allow Spain to implement its own response.

ALEXEI GRIGORENKO, Barcelona.

Letters

Perverse Protest

This age is so rich in intellectual and moral confusion that one should no longer be surprised at anything. Yet there is something so perverse, so unnatural in the latest wave of official government protest directed against Spain's execution of five convicted terrorists that one begins to wonder who it is that our elected officials throughout Europe are trying to protect—their constituents or the international terrorist gangs, the last-paying public or the thugs who have been making life progressively more insecure for everyone?

Is it not obvious by now that jail sentences for captured terrorists are useless? That they are immediately interpreted by the gangs as an open invitation to kidnap innocent hostages and exchange them for the gang

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonnell
Managing Editor: George W. Burt
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Ray Eugene, Assistant Managing Editor
International Herald Tribune, S.A. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. Its principal office is at 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. It is also published in London, England, and in Paris, France. The London office is at 100, The Strand, London, W.C.2, England. The Paris office is at 100, Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. The New York office is at 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. All rights reserved.

هكذا من اجل

500 من اصل

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1975

Page 7

U.K. Manufacturers Cut Investment Outlays 12%

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—Manufacturing investment in Britain fell about 12 per cent this year and declines again next year, probably by about 5 per cent, the Department of Industry said today.

Although the anticipated decline in this year's capital spending is not as great as the 15-per cent drop estimated in June, manufacturing investment this year of about \$1.58 billion will be more than 12 per cent below 1970 spending of \$2.13 billion. (The department's figures are based on 1970 prices.)

British manufacturing investment has been stagnant since 1970, averaging less than \$2 billion a year.

The department estimated that investment in the distributive and service industries this year would fall to about \$1.73 billion, down about 12 per cent from last year. Earlier, the department had seen a decline of about 10 per cent in this sector for next year. A further, but smaller, decline in investment in the distributive and service industries is expected next year.

British Banks Raise Base Rate 1 Point

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—Britain's four major commercial banks, taking their cue from the Bank of England, increased their base lending rates today a full percentage point to 11 per cent.

The move followed the Bank of England's decision Friday to increase its key rate, the minimum lending rate, to 12 per cent from 11 per cent.

The commercial banks' rate is the base level for setting lending charges to customers; there are no loans made at the base rate itself. Lending charges for prime borrowers are usually one percentage point above the base rate.

Barclays Bank took the lead today and was followed soon after by the three other major banks: National Westminster, Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank.

The commercial banks also increased, but not by as much, the rate they pay for deposits. All four banks increased their interest rates on deposits, subject to seven days' notice on withdrawal, to 7 from 6 1/2 per cent.

Alex. Dilibris, chief executive of National Westminster, voiced disappointment about having to raise lending charges at a time when British loan demand is slack. He said the upward move was "indefinite" because of the rising trend in U.S. interest rates and by the weakness of sterling.

Starting closer higher against the dollar today, but lower against other currencies. Against the dollar alone, it was quoted late in the afternoon at \$2.45, up from \$2.4384 Friday.

However, its average trade-weighted depreciation against 10 major currencies since the December 1971 currency realignment widened to 29.2 from 28.1 per cent Friday. Its record trade-weighted depreciation is 29.7 per cent, reached last Thursday.

Some bankers viewed skeptically suggestions that the increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate was partly related to domestic factors, particularly concerns over the possibility of a sharp rise in the money supply when demand for lending picks up. The main reason for the move was seen as an effort to bolster sterling.

Dollar Loss Tied To Woes of N.Y.

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—The dollar dropped sharply against European currencies today because of concern over New York City's financial problems.

"The foreign exchange market was able to ignore New York's problems for awhile, but it isn't now," a dealer commented.

The dollar fell to 2.4518 deutsche marks from 2.4532 Friday and to 2.714 Swiss francs from 2.72. The dollar also dropped sharply against the French franc to 4.49 from 4.50.

Mideast Importing Asian Workers

TOKYO, Oct. 6 (AP-DJ).—Iran, Saudi Arabia and other Mideast nations are hiring skilled and semiskilled workers from Asia to work on large new industrial projects.

Although some of the workers may be needed at home, most Asian nations seem anxious to supply as many laborers as possible, because their own industrialization depends on close ties with the oil-rich Mideast. In addition, they hope the laborers will earn valuable foreign exchange to help offset whopping trade deficits brought on by higher oil prices.

South Korea has been especially aggressive in sending workers to the Mideast. Government economists have been working on a "laborer export plan" under which South Korea would send about 20,000 workers to the Mideast by the end of next year. The government plans to establish four centers for training engineers and other technicians to be sent abroad.

South Koreans winning big contracts. Many of the laborers sent to the Mideast will be working for Korean construction companies, which have been winning some large contracts and subcontracts. Dong Ah Construction Co., for example, recently won a \$60-million contract to develop port facilities at Jubail, Saudi Arabia.

The South Koreans expect to have 8,000 to 10,000 workers in Saudi Arabia by 1977. There is a good chance they would replace Americans as the largest non-Arab foreign community there.

More than 1,000 South Koreans are already at work in Iran, helping to unblock the busy port at Khorramshahr. Hundreds more have been sent to Iran as truck drivers. The Iranians say they are impressed with the South Koreans' willingness to work long hours and with their high education levels. (South Korea boasts an adult literacy rate of about 85 per cent, compared with less than 40 per cent in Iran.)

Professional workers imported. Iran has hired more than 1,000 doctors from the Philippines and India. It has also imported more than 700 engineers from the Philippines. Iranian officials want to hire another 1,500 Filipino engineers within the next year.

The Philippines has also sent hundreds of other workers to the Mideast, including civil engineers and electricians to Saudi Arabia, pipefitters and carpenters to Bahrain and nurses to Lebanon.

Taiwan has been somewhat slower in exporting laborers. But a Taiwanese official says that government and private industry teams of engineers have recently been sent to Saudi Arabia to discuss highway construction projects.

"We aren't so much interested in sending teams of laborers to the Mideast," the official says. "We want to undertake major construction projects where we provide engineering and technical assistance, as well as labor."

Not all of the exportation of labor has worked smoothly. Earlier this year, the Philippines government severely restricted the export of agricultural technicians to Iran, claiming they were badly needed at home to help boost domestic food production. A couple of months ago, moreover, Iran decided to expel hundreds of Filipinos who were working as domestic servants.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japanese to Build Iraq Gas Pipeline

Nippon-Kokan and Mitsubishi Corp. have signed a contract worth 27 billion yen (about \$90 million) with Iraq to construct a pipeline to transport natural gas. The Japanese concern is to build a 60-kilometer pipeline by 1977 from an oil field in south Rumaila to Khor-el-Zabair, southern Iraq. That is Iraq's proposed industrial area, where Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is to build by 1979 a chemical fertilizer plant capable of producing 1 million tons of urea a year at a cost of 170 billion yen.

Merrill Lynch Issues Paper

Merrill Lynch plans to issue its own commercial paper in the near future. Donald Regan, chairman of the financial services company, says Standard & Poor's has assigned Merrill Lynch a commercial paper rating of A-1, its highest rating for corporate promissory notes. Merrill Lynch plans to use the proceeds of commercial paper sales to finance part of its customer margin indebtedness and government securities inventory.

"We decided to sell commercial paper because this will provide Merrill Lynch with an additional source of short-term funds at a cost that is generally lower than other sources of money. While we plan to continue to finance our short-term needs primarily through commercial banks," Mr. Regan says, "selling commercial paper strengthens our flexibility in handling short term financing requirements."

U.S. Steel Firms Roll Back Prices

Apparently responding to market pressures, Allegheny Ludlum Industries has withdrawn a \$40-million price increase on stainless sheet and strip products that had gone into effect last Wednesday. The company says it rescinded the new prices "due to unsettled conditions in the marketplace." Armco Steel has also told customers market conditions do not justify an increase in the base price of stainless sheet and strip products at this time. Armco says it is restoring certain extra charges that had been reduced last July with a net effect of increasing the cost of stainless sheet and strip products about 1 per cent. Allegheny prices for stainless-sheet products are reverting to the July 1 price schedule, while strip-product prices are being rolled back to the Feb. 5 level.

Warner-Lambert Sees Higher Net

Warner-Lambert Co. expects to maintain its first-half earnings and sales growth rates throughout the year, says chairman Burke Gihlin. In the first half, earnings were up about 10 per cent and sales were running at an annual rate of more than \$2 billion. Mr. Gihlin says the drug and cosmetics firm expects U.S. government approval of its Sotolon soft contact lens before the end of the year. Capital spending this year should be "comparable" to last year's \$85 million and research spending should be over \$70 million, he adds.

'Temporary' Tax Increase Part of Plan

Simon Proposes Steps to Aid N.Y. City

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary William Simon proposed during the weekend that banks holding New York City debt notes declare a form of debt moratorium to head off a city default, provided the new Emergency Financial Control Board produces soon a "credible" plan for bringing the city's budget back into balance.

In an interview, Mr. Simon also suggested a "temporary" addition to the New York State sales tax to help the city and an "immediate study" by the federal government of whether it should assume a greater share of the burden of welfare and possibly some other municipal outlays.

In other developments, it was learned that Ford administration legislation being readied would have a federal referee rather than New York State's Emergency Financial Control Board determine how city funds would be spent if New York filed for bankruptcy. One administration official said that, although it was not spelled out in the legislation, city employees would be paid before bondholders.

Mr. Simon, a leading spokesman for the administration in its consistent rejection of direct aid to New York City, said his plan had three main elements:

First, on the assumption of a "credible" three-year budget plan, which is expected from the new control board next week, the large New York City banks and others with an interest in the city's affairs agree to a moratorium on interest payments for some period and also agree to "stretch out" the city's short-term notes into obligations of two or three or four years.

Second, the state should enact a temporary addition—he did not say how large—to its 4-per-cent sales tax, with a specified time limit, to give temporary aid to the city, which also imposes a 4-cents-on-the-dollar tax on sales.

Third, the federal government should undertake an immediate study of its proper role in such areas as welfare with the ultimate aim of legislation to relieve "city-governance" problems. City officials have long sought a federal takeover of welfare operations to relieve it of a major portion of its budget.

In addition, Mr. Simon proposed technical changes to "broaden" the market for municipal bonds. One would be provision for taxable municipal bonds with a federal subsidy to hold down the effective interest rates to the borrowing governments. The other would be a law requiring a uniform system of financial reporting by state and local governments.

Rockefeller Urges Move By Congress

By Peter Kihns
NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Vice-President Rockefeller says that Congress should consider whether there should be some temporary federal help for New York City. He says this should be considered after the city acts to restore "fiscal integrity" by moving to balance its budget and trim its \$3-billion short-term debt.

The former New York governor says that when the city does take such actions, "before confidence is restored there is a period in which a bridge has got to be created to assist them."

Such a "bridge," which would turn the city's short-term debt into long-term debt, would depend on Congress, the Vice-President said.

Mr. Rockefeller's latest views became known yesterday after he had been quoted in an interview as contending that simply having the federal government "pick up the check" would be the beginning of the end of the sovereignty of the United States.

Mr. Rockefeller's current views were set forth in a closed-door meeting with Republican leaders from 15 Western states in Portland, Ore. They were verified here by Hugh Morrow, his assistant, although Mr. Morrow would not go into detail on what kind of temporary federal help was envisaged.

Company Report

Company	1975	1974
Three Quarter		
Profits (millions)	A 92.2 A 79.0	
Per share	A 0.75 A 0.66	
Profits (millions)	B 93.1 B 79.0	
Per share	B 0.75 B 0.64	
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)	A 274.7 A 222.7	
Per share	A 2.23 A 1.90	
Profits (millions)	B 276.6 B 222.6	
Per share	B 2.23 B 1.89	
A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.		

Stocks, Bonds Gain on Signs Rates Falling

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (NYT).—Prices registered fairly strong gains for the second consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Investors apparently were encouraged by several factors, including indications that interest rates may have stabilized for the time being and a belief that the next move on the part of the Federal Reserve will be toward monetary ease.

Analysts suggested that the moderate volume probably was an indication of investor concern about New York City's fiscal crisis.

The Dow Jones Industrial average advanced 6.45 to 819.66. Volume totaled 15.47 million shares compared with 16.36 million on Friday.

IBM, one of the most active issues, rose 3/4 to 201 after trading as high as 202 1/2. It was announced Friday that Telex dropped its appeal of an anti-trust suit against IBM and escaped the risk of paying \$18.5 million to IBM on a counterclaim. The agreement was reached without payment. Telex closed at 2 5/8, up 3/8.

Chicorp picked up 1/2 to 28 1/8. It reported higher nine-month earnings, which included a writedown of \$35 million related to its \$97-million loan to W. T. Grant Co., which filed for bankruptcy last week.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.28 to 83.49. The most active issue was Bradford Computer, up 1/4 to 9 7/8.

Bond Prices Rally. Bond prices continued to move higher in moderate trading, with gains of up to half a point recorded in longer-dated issues.

Dealers said that widespread belief the Fed was permitting a slight easing in monetary controls was apparently confirmed today when the Fed failed to act when the key federal funds rate fell below 5 per cent, closing at 5 7/8 per cent.

They said there had been some nervousness Friday that the Fed's injection of reserves—when funds were trading at 6 3/16 per cent—might have still reflected some seasonal needs.

The fact the Fed did not drain reserves today is now seen as confirmation that some easing is indeed being allowed.

In recent weeks it was widely assumed that the Fed had a 5 to 6 1/4-per-cent target trading range for federal funds. On the basis of the past few days' trading, the dealers believe the range has been lowered to 5 7/8 from 6 1/8 per cent.

The unsettled New York City and State financial situations, though, continued to weigh on the market and served to limit the advance, according to the dealers.

In view of the market's recent progress, many dealers now expect that the coupon on tomorrow's \$2.5-billion 38-month Treasury note offering will likely be held to 7 7/8 per cent, which could limit non-competitive interest.

In Chicago, soybean and wheat futures fell.

Corn futures were down 2 cents while oats gained a little more than 1. Soybean meal lost \$3 a ton while soy oil prices were up as much as 40 points.

Driving prices lower was a private estimation that this year's soybean crop would total 1.467 billion bushels, the second highest on record.

U.S. Corn Crop Seen a Record

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—Private crop forecaster Conrad Federal estimated the 1975 U.S. corn crop at 5.78 billion bushels and the soybean crop at 1.47 billion bushels.

His corn forecast is 90 million bushels above the 5.687 billion predicted by the Department of Agriculture on Sept. 1 and would be a new record.

The Leslie soybean estimate is 26 million more than the government's forecast of 1.442 billion. The government is scheduled to issue its next crop report based on Oct. 1 conditions on Friday.

'Real' Gain Near 10%, Experts Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—Preliminary signs show that the U.S. gross national product in the third quarter enjoyed "a very substantial rise," Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said yesterday.

"GNP is the sum of all goods and services produced in the nation and is considered the broadest gauge of total economic activity," Greenspan said. "The third quarter release of GNP data for the third quarter, which ended in September, is expected within a few weeks."

Indications from other sources are that the rise in so-called "real GNP"—which makes an adjustment for inflation—could be as much as 9 or 10 per cent or better. GNP as measured in current dollars could be up as much as 15 per cent.

Ford Favors New Tax Cut, But With Some Reservations

By Peter Milius
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (WP).—President Ford has decided in favor of continuing this year's anti-recession tax cut into next year—election year—but not without some reservations and some changes.

The House Ways and Means Committee is taking up the tax cut question tomorrow.

Congress last spring passed a little over \$9 billion in temporary individual income tax cuts together with a one-time-only \$8.1 billion income tax rebate and additional cuts in corporate income taxes.

The \$9 billion in individual cuts went mainly to lower and middle-income taxpayers, but every taxpayer got at least a \$30 credit or cut in taxes owed. The cuts were felt by most people in the form of lower income tax withholding rates. To increase the economic stimulus, Congress decreed that the full 12-month tax cut be reflected in just the last eight or nine months' withholding rates; those rates were reduced by an extra amount.

Congressional Democrats said at the time of enactment that they expected to later extend the tax cuts into 1976 and beyond. The President, on the other hand, said such an extension might no longer be necessary to pull the economy out of recession, and might instead rekindle inflation.

Last week, however, the President indicated in a speech in Omaha that he, too, was leaning toward a tax-cut extension now, provided Congress would pledge at the same time to hold down spending, and thus not run up too large a federal deficit.

There were two issues that divided the President and Congress in the tax cut debate last spring—how large a cut the economy needed, and exactly who should get it.

These same issues now appear likely to crop up again.

Part of the tax cut, for example, consisted of something called a refundable earned-income credit which goes only to lower-income families with children. Some such families simply have their taxes reduced; others, so poor they owe no taxes to begin with, get checks from the Treasury at tax time. The administration opposed this part of the bill last year as a negative income tax and new welfare program by another name, and the President still opposes it, aides said today.

Still another problem is that, even if Congress were simply to continue this year's cut as is, most people would have their withheld tax increase, since the cut now will be spread over all 12 months of the year rather than just nine.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Oct. 6 (Reuters).—The Italian general consumer price index (base 1970) rose 0.6 per cent in August to 172.5 after a 0.4-per-cent July rise, the Central Statistics Institute said today.

VAN MOPPE'S

DIAMONDS

A world-wide reputation for quality and reliability since 1828.

MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry. Write for our free full color catalog.

A. van MOPPE'S & SON

2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT AMSTERDAM

6 MONTH REPORT

GROWTH...

At MAPCO, the trend continues up. Our Six Month Report announces sales and revenues of \$307,786,307 for the 12 months ending June 30, 1975. This compares to \$187,882,954 for the comparable period a year ago.

To learn more about this scrappy little pipeline company that became a substantial diversified energy company, write for our latest report.

mapco

1437 S. Boulder Ave.
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119
SYMBOL: MDA
NYSE - NYSE - PSE

BSN GERVAIS DANONE

of France, in its Stenval, Kronembourg and BSN-emballage Divisions, is using Singer® Intelligent Terminals for order-entry and inventory control. Gervais Danone is also planning to install similar Singer terminals. The result: data is validated at the source and processed at the source... prior to entry in central computers. All four divisions of BSN chose Singer independently.

*A trademark of The Singer Company

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

News... Bolsa de Madrid

OCT. 3. 1975

(In Photos)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 3	TUES.-FRI. HIGH-LOW	P/E (a)	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 72 73 75	SHARES OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
B. SANTANDER	Bank	2625 - 1862.50	1862.50	1862.50 - 1862.50	16	1.4	112.40 - 143.75 - 128.75	28,800	Increase of capital at rate of 2 new shares for 9 old shares.
B. BILBAO	Bank	5175 - 3375	3750	3750 - 3750	24	1.4	168.89 - 157.89 - 156.85	24,706	Pts. 53.90 net dividend for 1974.
B. VIZCAYA	Bank	4350 - 2850	3125	3125 - 3125	27	1.9	165.89 - 164.65 - 151.20	14,639	Pts. 58.98 net dividend for 1974.
B. HISP.-AMERICANO..	Bank	3750 - 2500	2385	2385 - 2385	16	2.1	146.23 - 143.86 - 139.02	27,127	Pts. 54.63 net dividend for 1974. Increase No. of shares in June by 4,599.
B. URQUIJO	Bank	5320 - 5250	5670	5670 - 5670	15	2.5	323.20 - 321.9 - 378.9	6,701	Pts. 140 net dividend for 1974.
GALERS, PRECIADOS...	Dept.Store	2380 - 1990	1990	1990 - 1990	19	3.0	90.71 - 95 - 103.71	5,992	Pts. 60 net dividend for 1974.
ALTOS HORNOS	Heavy Ind	1040 - 642.50	660	660 - 655	6	6.4	109 - 720 - 118.30	13,770	Pts. 42.50 net dividend for 1974.
TUBACEX	Heavy Ind.	1755 - 1180	1460	1460 - 1420	12	3.6	95 - 104 - 122.93	2,505	Pts. 52.50 net dividend for 1974.
ECHEVARRIA	Heavy Ind.	2230 - 1470	1470	1470 - 1470	4	6.7	248 - 235.50 - 343.00	1,196	Pts. 59.03 net dividend for 1974. 499,000 new shares in 1975.
TELEFONICA	Electr.	1425 - 925	965	965 - 945	19	4.2	48.92 - 51.04 - 51.66	205,492	Increase No. of shares Sept. 16/Oct. 18, 1975, by 41,899. Net dividend Pts. 40.37

(a) P/E calculated on 74 earnings

C: Consolidated.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

1,250,000 Shares



Christensen 主

Christensen, Inc.

Common Shares
(Without Par Value)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	The First Boston Corporation	Drexel Burnham & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <i>Alliance of Sachs & Co. Incorporated</i>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <i>Incorporated</i>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Lehman Brothers <i>Incorporated</i>
		Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <i>Incorporated</i>	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Salomon Brothers
Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	White, Weld & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Dean Witter & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
		Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Advest Co.	Robert W. Baird & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards <i>Incorporated</i>
		Bear, Stearns & Co.
Alex. Brown & Sons	Dain, Kalman & Quail <i>Incorporated</i>	Daiwa Securities America Inc.
F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc.	A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.	Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.
Harris, Upham & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	McDonald & Company	Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.
Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood <i>Incorporated</i>	Prescott, Ball & Turben
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.		L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shields Model Roland Securities <i>Incorporated</i>	Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeier Inc.	

Bankhaus Marcard & Co.

County Bank Limited

Gerling Global Bank

Sjoman Bank K.G.

Vereins- und Westbank

WestLB

We are pleased to announce that our department "International Institutional Investors" is now at our clients' service under the managing responsibility of

Mr. Albrecht L. V. Nickolaus

Assistants:

Mr. Michael Pauli-Magnus - Mr. Rainer Riedmüller

In October, 1975

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Düsseldorf · Münster

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Cadbury Schweppes

INTERIM STATEMENT

Results for the 24 weeks ended 21 June 1975

	24 WEEKS ENDED 21 JUNE 1975	24 WEEKS ENDED 15 JUNE 1974	53 WEEKS ENDED 4 JANUARY 1975
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Group turnover:			
United Kingdom	164,107	126,741	317,569
Europe	28,401	19,804	45,174
Overseas	96,448	80,680	192,817
	<u>290,956</u>	<u>227,035</u>	<u>555,360</u>
Group trading profit:			
United Kingdom	10,410	8,438	21,670
Europe	688	1,305	3,387
Overseas	8,472	4,485	12,798
	<u>19,550</u>	<u>14,226</u>	<u>37,855</u>
	457	830	1,301
Investment income	<u>20,007</u>	<u>15,156</u>	<u>38,166</u>
	6,058	3,068	8,542
Interest payable	<u>13,951</u>	<u>12,088</u>	<u>28,624</u>
Group profit	180	(406)	(1,165)
Share of associated companies' profits less losses	<u>14,131</u>	<u>11,682</u>	<u>28,459</u>
Group profit before taxation	8,328	6,245	13,732
Taxation	<u>5,803</u>	<u>5,437</u>	<u>14,727</u>
	742	429	1,004
Profit attributable to minority interests	<u>5,061</u>	<u>5,008</u>	<u>13,723</u>
	—	(83)	(4,500)
Extraordinary items	<u>5,061</u>	<u>4,925</u>	<u>9,223</u>
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes Limited	2,403	1,923	1,823
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Stock	—	—	4,843
Final Dividend on Ordinary Stock and Preference Dividends	<u>2,658</u>	<u>3,002</u>	<u>2,457</u>

NOTE Overseas currencies are converted at middle market rates at 21 June 1975.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 2.625% on the Ordinary Stock which is at the same rate as the Interim Dividend declared last year. The Dividend will be paid on 1 January 1976 to stockholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 4 December 1975.

Statement by Mr. Adrian Cadbury, Chairman

In line with my statement in the Annual Report for 1974 the unaudited results for the first half year show pre-tax profits up 21% on the first half of 1974. Sales at £291m for the first half year were up 28%.

In the UK the Tea and Foods and Confectionery Groups have maintained profitability while the Drinks Group has done well in the first half despite the severe Budget measures which have affected the licensed section of the market. Overseas, where Schweppes Australia has returned to its pre-1974 level of profitability and made a material contribution to these results, as did our businesses in North America and Africa. In Europe, Schweppes Germany continues to make excellent progress but there has been an offset to our profit through trading difficulties in our Spanish and Italian operations outside soft drinks. We are currently re-organizing these activities in order to place our main emphasis in Spain and Italy on the Schweppes businesses which continue to develop successfully in these countries.

The significantly higher interest charges are not out of line with our expectations following expenditure on the new factories at Tullamarine in Australia, Whitby in Canada and Hazleton in the USA, which are now in production. This has

resulted in additional planned borrowings and simultaneously we have had to finance increased working capital requirements. At the half year our worldwide net borrowings amounted to £89.2m against £87.8m at the end of 1974, after taking account of the £18m issue through which we obtained £22.5m of the proceeds of the sale. The success of this issue was a great encouragement to your Board and will enable additional investment to be undertaken in the UK.

On the basis of the figures so far your Board is confident that the profits for 1975 as a whole will show an improvement over those for 1974, but the last quarter of the year is the most important from the point of view of earnings and cash flow.

Adrian Cadbury

2 October 1975
Copies of the ab

2 October 1975
Copies of the above Statement will be sent to all stockholders and further copies are available from the Secretary, Cadbury Schweppes Limited, 1-10, Connaught Place, London, W2 2EX.

We take pleasure in announcing that the following have been
admitted as General Partners effective

October 1, 1975

ROBERT F. DALL
MICHAEL H. EPSTEIN
ROGER A. FROELICH
ROBERT E. LABLANC
ROBERT S. SALOMONSON
JEROME M. SCHECKER

Salomon Brothers

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc.
One New York Plaza, New York 10004
Boston/Chicago/Cleveland/Dallas/London (subsidiary)
Los Angeles/Philadelphia/St. Louis/San Francisco

International Stock Indexes

	1978			
	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	88.90	82.19	97.90	77.04
Russell	112.76	115.97	137.97	106.45
Frankfurt	138.91	135.71	148.90	128.00
London 30	331.09	325.70	345.90	314.04
London 500	145.46	146.44	155.90	140.45
Glas	79.20	78.75	108.85	78.21
Paris	156.10	153.40	171.90	150.70
Closest				
Tokyo (n)	362.31	361.93	833.11	363.33
Tokyo (o)	4301.58	4279.06	4694.53	3887.90
Amrich	347.96	354.40	391.90	306.34
(n) New.	(o) Old.			

FCE Quotations

Oct. 7, 1975	— 1975 —	1975
	Dec Mar	Jan

JIA	bld	876	815	81
879.66	offer	822	835	84
TI	bld	379	313	31
327.68	offer	324	330	35
KDJ	bld	4100	4000	400
4187.68	offer	4200	4300	445

**Forward Contract
Exchange
Company Ltd.**

Roosstraat 300
Amsterdam.
Telec: 16102.
Phone: 25 0 32.
Cables:
INDEXCHANGE

DC Gold Index Quotation
Gold Market

	Oct. 4, 1975	Open	Close	N.C.
London		157.00	156.75	157.00

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

WANTED:
SLIGHTLY USED
EXECUTIVES

Industry's biggest current need is for seasoned, mature executives in their 30s, 40s and 50s. Chusid clients have proven that these are the most productive and rewarding work years of their lives.

To learn how "slightly used" executives have renewed their careers you're invited to meet with one of our professional Career Advisers without cost or obligation.

For your personal (confidential) appointment phone or write our nearest office.

We (help) change lives!

FREDERICK

CHUSID
& COMPANY LIMITED

Multinationals Consultants
in Executive Assessment,
Development and
Career Advancement

No Adverses Fee or Retainer.
Not a Job Placement Service.

PARIS 16e: 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo.
Phone: 553-61-64.

LONDON W.1.: 35-37 Fitzroy Street.
Phone: 01-637-229/89.

**EXECUTIVES
AVAILABLE**

AMERICAN CITIZEN

10 years experience in Electronic Instruments and systems seeks MANAGEMENT position with American Company in Europe, presently residing in Europe with 2 years European experience in large Electronic manufacturing and marketing organization.

Please contact: YREL 64-70 Rue des Châteaux, 78000-Versailles (FRANCE).

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
ENGINEER**

British, based in Switzerland, fluent German and French, extensive technical and commercial experience, especially of European markets, seeks responsible position.

Write: Box 2, S&B, Herisau, Paris.

**INTERNATIONAL
MANAGEMENT & FINANCE**

Canadian, 35, bilingual French, C.A., 10 years with multinationals: N.A. & EUROPE. Most recently V.P. Finance & Operations - Europe. Seeks new opportunity. Based London, will relocate.

Box 37, 406 HWY. 20 St. John St.
London WC2.

PEANUTS



Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Solution to Previous Puzzle

V	A	S	T		M	A	R	S	H		M	P	S		
E	T	H	A		A	G	I	L	E		L	I	R	A	
N	O	O	K		S	O	R	D		I	N	I	T		
U	N	D	R	E	S	T		S	O	M	E	T	I	M	E
S	E	N	T		E	N	T		E	N	T		E	N	T
					T	O	R	N		T	A	N	C		
E	M	P	O		W	E	R	E	D		M	E	N	S	E
K	I	L	L		D	E	L	E	S		B	L	E	W	
G	I	A	N		T	S		E	M	P	L	O	Y	E	R
S	A	T			E	N	T		E	N	T		E	N	T
					T	E	R	N	A	S		I	N		

BRIDGE

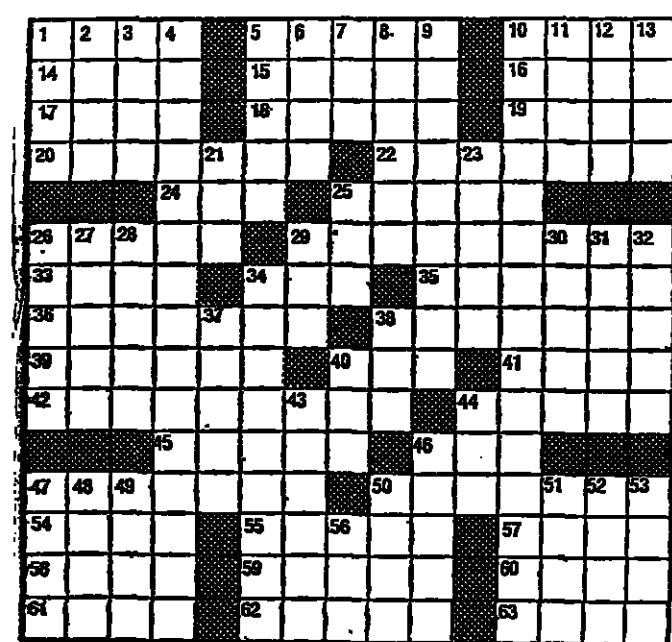
Re: Alan Turing

South West North East
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♥ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the club eight

CROSSWORD

-By Will Weir

ACROSS		44	misbeliever Like some bottoms	11	Voice range	
1	Quasi dairy product	45	Goddesses of the seasons	12	Landing site	
5	Notched, as a leaf	46	Bridge reverse	13	Without: Fr.	
10	Chins with a put on guard	47	Unrealized sues	21	Tippler	
15	Fitted joint	56	Conturlier	23	Star boarder	
16	Literary anonym	54	Verdi slave girl	25	Fabled grape- secker	
17	One, in Leipzig	55	Of the cheek	26	Trauma stroke	
18	Bristles	57	Disguise	27	Mail, in France	
19	Tommie's weapon	58	"Who who—?"	28	Gaited horse	
20	Prepared fowl for marketing	59	Flaming	29	Part of a jet plane	
22	Orators	60	Nobleman	31	Recital offerings	
24	Fiord's locale: Abbr.	61	Leave—board	32	Jury-panel member	
25	Wild	62	— give a sucker—	37	Put on a new cover	
26	Chair part	63	Smicker—	38	Neighbor of Ger-	
29	Good manners	DOWN			40	Have, in Ayr
33	Questionable popul	1	Faced unpaved bills	43	Unhappy bottle	
35	Wise elder	2	Hauht	44	Gratified	
36	Sought after, with "to"	3	Fish-eating bird	46	More touchy	
38	—graza	4	Birhplace	49	Miss Kirk	
39	Mr. Brody, fornally	5	Clear sky	48	Do newsroom work	
40	Scat	6	Intercept	50	Belmont entry	
41	Barkespe's Xmas mixes	7	Very org-	51	"C Casey	
42	Like a	8	Reddish-brown	52	Become impatient	
		9	Cherished	53	French pronoun	
		10	Empire-builders' foes	56	Miss Ullmann	



WEATHER

	O	F		O	F
ALGAEVE		Un-avail	MADRID	24	25
AMSTERDAM	15	58	MILAN	23	73
ANKARA	21	58	MONTREAL	18	64
ANTWERP	20	58	MOSCOW	18	64
BEIRUT	26	70	MUNICH	16	61
BERGELAND	12	63	NEW YORK	21	70
BRISBANE	15	58	NICOSIA	22	74
BRUSSELS	15	58	OSLO	16	61
BUDAPEST	15	58	PARIS	17	63
CAIRO		Un-avail	PRAGUE	12	59
CARACAS	23	73	REIMS	22	73
COFENHAGEN	14	57	SOFIA		Un-avail
COSTA DEL SOL	23	77	STOCKHOLM	18	63
DUBLIN	20	58	TOKYO		Un-avail
EDINBURGH	13	57	TEL AVIV	27	61
FLORENCE	21	70	TUNIS	23	77
FRANKFURT	20	58	VENICE	27	70
GENEVA	15	59	VIENNA	19	Overcast
HELINSKI	12	54	WARSAW	15	59
ISLANDIA	18	Shawers	WASHINGTON	25	73
JAKARTA	22	61	YOKOHAMA	18	64
LONDON	17	62			
LONDON	15	59			

(Yesterday's readings at U.S., Canada
 & 100 GMT stations at 100 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

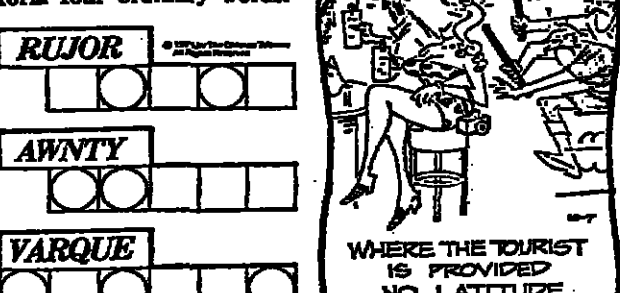
October 6, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

[illegible]

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



TINSEV

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

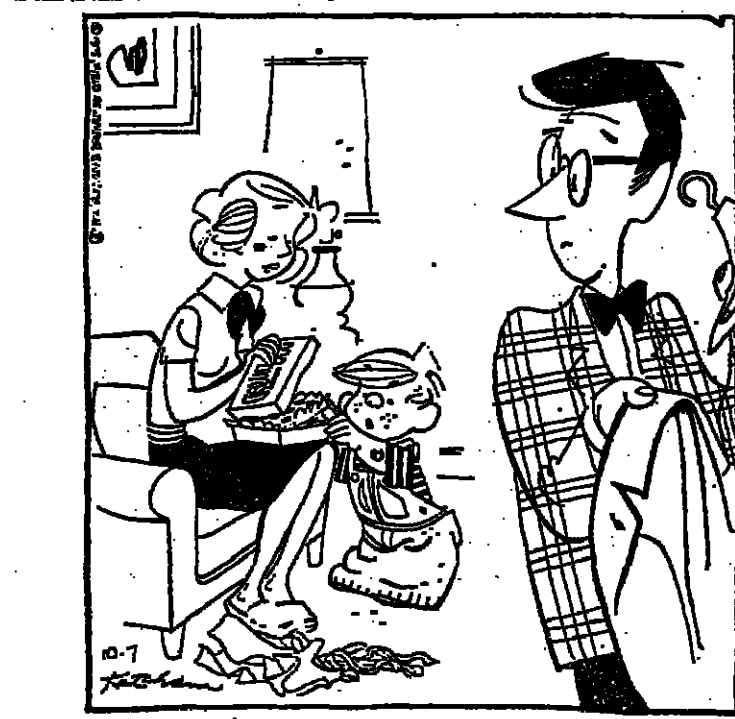
Print the SHIPMENT NUMBER here:  THE 

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: HUSKY ENJOY DAMPEN BODILY

Yesterday's Answer Exposed at the ranch for dudes--NUDES

DENNIS THE MENACE



*OH-OH! THERE'S ONLY TWO LAYERS
AND THERE'S THREE OF US!"

هكذا من المصالح

Reds Speed to Lead; A's Are Happy to Run Home

Steal 10 Bases in 2 Games

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6 (UPI)—From the power-oriented "Big Red Machine," the Cincinnati Reds have suddenly become a bunch of "steal-go, boys!" and they're about to steal the National League pennant from the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Reds still remember how to hit the long ball—such as Tony Perez's two-run, first-inning homer yesterday—but it was the record base stealing bravado of Joe Morgan, Ken Griffey and Dave Concepcion that sparked the 6-1 victory which gave Cincinnati a 2-0 lead in the best-of-five league series.

The Reds, who stole three bases in three attempts in Saturday's 8-3 victory over Pittsburgh, kept right on running with a seven-for-seven performance which led directly to three runs and a frustrated Pittsburgh catcher, Manny Sanguillen.

After Perez's two-run homer gave the Reds a lead off Pirates loser Jim Rooker, Concepcion stole third in the fourth inning and came home on winning pitcher Fred Norman's sacrifice fly. Steals of second and third by Griffey plus a balk by Ken Brett gave the Reds a 5-1 lead in the sixth, and Morgan, who now has four swipes in the two games, scored the final Reds run on Perez's single in the seventh after a steal of second.

"You've gotta have confidence on the bases after compiling an .833 (steal) percentage during the year," said Morgan. "The only way for them to stop us is to get ahead of us first."

Although the Reds preferred to credit good jumps on the Pirates' pitchers for their success on the bases, it was no consolation to the disheartened Sanguillen, who may be replaced by backup catcher Duffy Dyer in game three.

"What can you do?" asked Sanguillen after the game. "These guys want to win and they take every advantage. I've just got to forget everything that's happened. I won't let it get me down."

Morgan, meanwhile, preferred to place much of the credit for Cincinnati's 2-0 lead to the Reds' pitchers. Don Gullett pitched a masterful nine-inning game Saturday, but the Fred Norman-Rawley Eastwick duo was equally as effective in taming the usually rambunctious Pirates batsmen.

"Pitching has made the difference," said Morgan. "You can't steal all those bases if you're four runs behind. I'm probably the only guy on the team who'll steal no matter what the score is, but you've gotta figure out the manager. Sparky Anderson would be

hesitant to have us stealing if we were behind instead of ahead."

Norman, a southpaw, baffled the Pirates' sluggers with a mix of off-speed pitches until an irritation on the knuckle of his middle pitching finger forced him out after six innings. "I was nervous," he said. "I know how explosive they can be. But I was able to get the right pitches in the right spot."

Norman's removal enabled Anderson to show off his best, the 24-year-old rookie right-hander who had been so effective in relief all year but was still untested in playoff pressure. He didn't seem phased by it all, yielding just one hit and no runs while walking none over the final three innings.



Carl Yastrzemski

Yastrzemski Changes Are All for the Better

BOSTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Carl Yastrzemski changed his batting stance, altered his swing and wound up with a homer and a double yesterday in the Boston Red Sox' second straight victory over the Oakland A's in the American League playoff series.

Yastrzemski, bothered by a sore shoulder the past month, said he worked the past five days to find a new swing to ease the pain. He dropped his hands to belt level and swung from that position when he hit a two-run homer off Vida Blue in the fourth and doubled off Rolfe Fingers in the sixth.

Both his were to left field, an area the left-handed Yastrzemski had abandoned this season. The homer was his first of the year to the opposite field.

"Off Vida Blue, with his speed, I was just trying to hit the ball and he threw me a fastball out over the plate," said Yastrzemski, who had batted .202 since the all-star break. "And against Fingers I just hit the ball where it was pitched."

The 36-year-old player, switched back to left field for the playoffs after spending the season at first base, had gone to Florida last week to shake the sore shoulder—injured in Milwaukee on an attempted swing last. "But it hurt just as much when I came back as when I left," he said.

"So I decided to drop my hands to my belt (the customarily bats with his hands near shoulder level) and raised them as the pitch came in to take pressure off the shoulder."

"You can't make excuses when you're hurt; you have to make adjustments, that's the name of the game."

Both his were to left field, an area the left-handed Yastrzemski had abandoned this season. The homer was his first of the year to the opposite field.

"Off Vida Blue, with his speed, I was just trying to hit the ball and he threw me a fastball out over the plate," said Yastrzemski, who had batted .202 since the all-star break. "And against Fingers I just hit the ball where it was pitched."

The 36-year-old player, switched back to left field for the playoffs after spending the season at first base, had gone to Florida last week to shake the sore shoulder—injured in Milwaukee on an attempted swing last. "But it hurt just as much when I came back as when I left," he said.

"So I decided to drop my hands to my belt (the customarily bats with his hands near shoulder level) and raised them as the pitch came in to take pressure off the shoulder."

"You can't make excuses when you're hurt; you have to make adjustments, that's the name of the game."

American League Playoff Game No. 2									
Oakland	200	100	000	—	3	10	0		
Boston	000	301	11x	—	6	12	0		
Blue, Todd (4); Fingers (5) and Posse, Tenace (7); Cleveland, Moret (6), Orago (7) and Pisk, W-Moret, L-Fingers, HR—Yastrzemski, Petrocelli, Jackson.									
National League Playoff Game No. 2									
Pittsburgh	000	100	000	—	1	5	0		
Cincinnati	200	201	100	—	6	12	1		
Rooker, Tekulve (5), Brett (6), Kison (7) and Sanguillen; Norman, Eastwick (7) and Bench, W-Norman, L-Rooker, HR—Perez.									

Red Sox Lead Playoff, 2-0

BOSTON, Oct. 6 (UPI)—Down two games to none and finished if they lose once more, the world champion Oakland A's go back home now still convinced they'll beat the Boston Red Sox.

The next three American League playoff contests, if there are to be that many, all will be played in the Oakland Coliseum.

"If we go five, we're gonna win," said A's third baseman and captain Sal Bando in the wake of yesterday's 6-3 loss to the Red Sox.

"Don't get me wrong, they're a good club, but we're a better ballclub. In a ballclub like ours, we can use our speed, power and pitching better. Why? I'll tell you why."

"The wall here cuts down our power. It also cuts down our speed because the infielders play in close. Also, our pitchers make a good pitch, and you see what happens. It hurts them. Their hitters hit the wall."

Teammate Gene Tenace agreed.

"Balls hit the screen with or the wall would be simple at-bats in Oakland," he said. "Those homers (Carl) Yastrzemski and (Rico) Petrocelli hit today would just be at-bats in Oakland."

Relief pitcher Rolfe Fingers, the losing pitcher yesterday, shrugged off the defeat.

"Shoot, if we win, we win, if we lose, we lose," said Fingers.

Fingers, the Most Valuable Player in the 1974 World Series, yielded five of Boston's 10 hits and surrendered the last three runs in his poorest performance of the year against the Red Sox.

"They're a helluva good team, but then so are we," said Fingers. "They're getting the big hit when they need it. So will we, but if we don't—see you in April."

Centerfielder Bill North added, "I can't believe some of the balls they caught off us today. Unreal."

Boston's Fred Lynn made a pair of fine running catches and cut off Joe Rudi's double in the right centerfield gap to save a run. Yastrzemski, who said he could play "left field in my sleep," threw out Bert Campaneris at third after fielding Sal Bando's

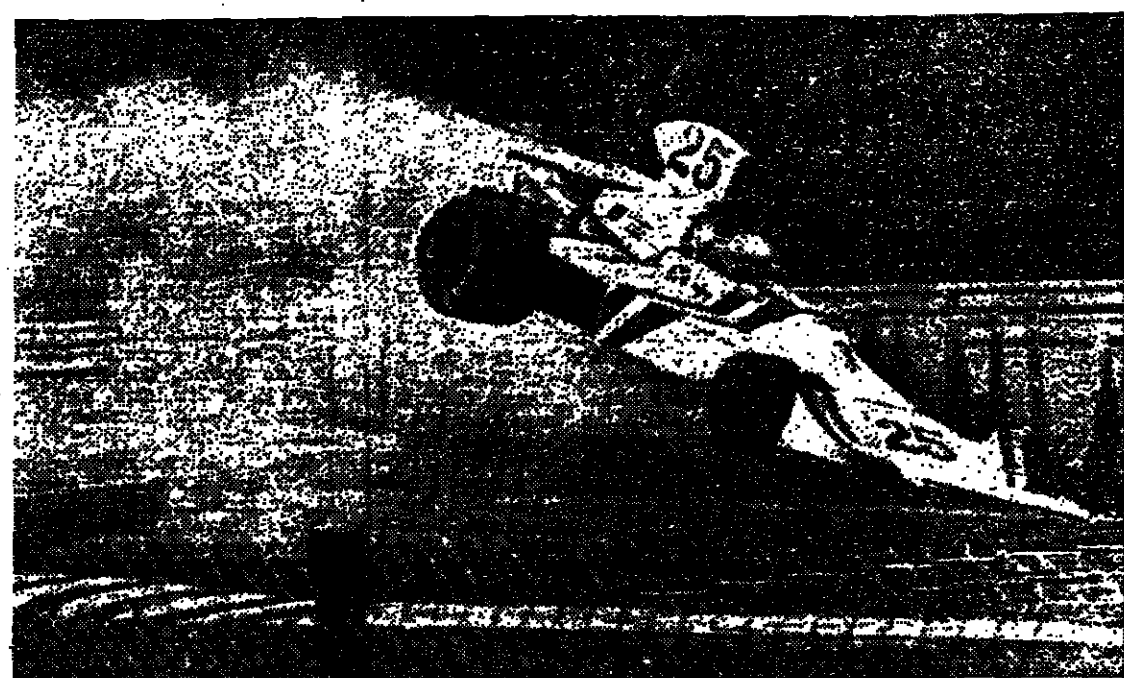
drive off the wall, and Petrocelli made a nice stab of a one-hopper in the second inning to rob Joe Rudi of a leadoff hit.

"The Red Sox have done everything they've had to do to win," said manager Al Dark. "They've run the bases well, played outstanding defense and beat the best relief pitcher in baseball. They've really done a great job."

One of Boston's finest performances was turned in by reliever Dick Drago, who picked up a save in yesterday's game with three innings of shutout relief.

Boston first baseman Cecil Cooper was thinking ahead. Cooper, who had a pair of doubles, expected to be back in Fenway Park and in uniform next week-end for the World Series.

"All we have to do is go out to Oakland, win one game and we'll be back here next Saturday," he said.



NORSE DIVE—American Brett Langer loses control of his Hesketh Formula One racing car and flies over the chicane and off course in U.S. Grand Prix. Driver was unhurt.

Lauda Wins With a Little Help From His Friend

By Michael Katz

WATKINS GLEN, N.Y., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Niki Lauda, the world driving champion, won the Grand Prix of the United States yesterday but a record crowd of more than 100,000 at the Glen was deprived of watching the Austrian race.

Lauda scored a five-second victory over the man he dethroned this season, Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil. In 13 previous races on three other continents, Lauda proved the superiority of his 13-cylinder Ferrari over Fittipaldi's Ford-powered McLaren.

But the 26-year-old Austrian never had the chance to prove that superiority yesterday. His teammate, Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, acted as a blocking guard and held Fittipaldi back for five crucial laps as Lauda sped off alone to the \$50,000 winner's prize.

"I am extremely disappointed by the anti-sportsmanship tactics of Clay Regazzoni," a composed Fittipaldi said after the race. "But even if they acted against me unsportsmanlike, I'm not going to be unsportsmanlike and protest."

"When Regazzoni would go through the chicane, he would slow down to almost a stop," Fittipaldi said. "But on the rest of the course, he would speed up and not let me pass, even though he was being flagged aside."

Lauda said he knew nothing about Regazzoni's efforts. "I'm

sorry about Emerson's difficulty. I was unaware of it, because I did not see him. I thought perhaps he had a mechanical failure."

Fittipaldi's teammate, Jochen Mass of West Germany, was a distant third, followed by James Hunt of England in a Hesketh, Sweden's Ronnie Peterson in a Lotus and Jody Scheckter of South Africa in a Tyrrell.

For five frustrating laps, the two-time world champion and recognized successor to Jackie Stewart's unofficial title as the best driver in the world, protested at speeds of nearly 180 miles an hour. Lap after lap, as Lauda's Ferrari disappeared from view, Fittipaldi could only shake his right hand vehemently at the Swiss driver in front of him.

Track officials showed the blue flag to Regazzoni throughout the course, but the Swiss was obviously colorblind. He did not obey the blue, which means "let car behind you pass." After three laps of ignoring the blue, Regazzoni was shown the black flag, which means return to pits.

When Regazzoni, on the second black flag, came down the pit lane, the day's best fight broke out. It was a quick no-decision between Luca Montezemolo, the 26-year-old lawyer who is the Ferrari's team manager, and

Berrie Martin, the chief clerk of the course.

The excited Montezemolo swung twice, but did not land and was quickly hustled away. Regazzoni, meanwhile, was not disqualified. Martin merely held up a sign with three letters reading "obey blue flag."

Montezemolo said he merely wanted to find out why one of his drivers was given a black flag. "I have to know why he stopped the car," he said. "I wanted to know if maybe there is something irregular with the car or if my driver is drunk or what."

Apologies were forthcoming and Martin and Montezemolo left the track as friends. But in the meantime, Lauda's one-second lead over Fittipaldi had grown to 13 seconds and there was no further race.

FINAL DRIVERS STANDINGS

1. Niki Lauda	64.5
2. Emerson Fittipaldi	45.0
3. Carlos Reutemann	37.0
4. James Hunt	33.0
5. Clay Regazzoni	22.0
6. Jody Scheckter	20.0
7. Jody Scheckter	20.0
8. Jochen Mass	20.0
9. Patrick Depailler	12.0
10. Tom Pryce	8.0

Mistakes Give Eagles First Victory, Redskins First Loss

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 (UPI)—The Philadelphia Eagles, losers of their first two games, forced the usually steady Washington Redskins into six turnovers and their first loss of the season. The score was 26-10.

Second-year wide receiver Charlie Smith brought Philadelphia from behind and started a 17-point outburst by the Eagles in the second half when he

caught a 37-yard touchdown pass from quarterback Roman Gabriel with 9:31 left in the third quarter. Gabriel had given Philadelphia a 3-3 first-period lead with a 62-yard touchdown pass play to Harold Carmichael.

The Redskins, in a reversal of their usual success of capitalizing on other teams' mistakes, suffered three interceptions and three fumbles. The last fumble, in the fourth quarter, set up a 45-yard

field goal by Horst Muhlman, who had missed two others.

This gave Philadelphia a 19-10 lead and a few minutes later Bill Bradley picked off a Billy Kilmer pass to set up a 39-yard, seven-play scoring drive by the Eagles. Gabriel ended the drive when he plunged over from the one with seven minutes to play.

The Philadelphia victory was its first over the Redskins since 1967, and its first for coach Mike

McCormack over his old boss, George Allen, in five tries in the National Football League.

Raiders 6, Chargers 0

At San Diego, George Blanda, 48, kicked field goals of 35 and 39 yards as Oakland stayed undefeated with a 6-0 victory over the Chargers.

A crowd of 39,097 saw the Raiders run their Western Division record to 3-0 while the Chargers are winless in three games.

Regular raider quarterback Kenny Stabler sat out the first half with a sore knee and his understudy, Larry Lawrence, guided his team into position for Blanda's first goal in the second period. Stabler played all but one minute of the second half, however, and was at the controls of a long Raider drive in the fourth quarter when Blanda booted his 39-yarder.

Rams 24, Colts 13

At Los Angeles, James Harris passed for two touchdowns as the Rams, lethargic through the first three quarters, scored twice in the final period to come from behind and beat Baltimore, 24-13.

Harris, who averaged only 44.4 yards through the air in the Rams' first two games, rattled the Colts' secondary, hitting 16 of 22 passes for 294 yards.

However, it took a 25-yard burst

up the middle by Lawrence McCutcheon for a touchdown to put the favored Rams ahead for the first time in the game.

The Rams, who improved their record to 3-1, trailed 13-7 at halftime and were down 13-10 heading into the fourth quarter. McCutcheon's touchdown culminated a 73-yard, six-play drive on the first Los Angeles possession in the fourth quarter and gave the Rams a 17-13 advantage.

A Dave Edmunds interception of a Bert Jones pass after the ensuing kickoff gave the Rams the ball on the Baltimore 17. After a Rams' holding penalty put the ball back on the 31, Harris threw 21 yards to Ron Jesse in the end zone for the final Los Angeles score.

Washington International Wins on Longshots

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 6 (UPI)—There was a stand of Pimm's No. 1 set up for the thirty English of the international racing set, and wine and beer, as always.

for the French and Germans in the Longchamp private paddock enclosure; champagne awaited the few who had faith in Star Appeal in yesterday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

There was partying at Maxim's and hours of horse talk at the Ritz, where the Americans held court. Star Appeal and the horse crowd may make an excursion to England in two weeks for the Champion Stakes, but it will only be a stopover on their way to socializing outside Washington, which is far, far away from Paris, but where one of the few Star Appeal faithful awaits.

Last month, while jockey Graeme Stacey and trainer Theo Grieve said they had a good horse, but not one that could go the distance—a mile and a half—John Schapiro, president of Laurel race track, invited Star Appeal to the mile-and-a-half International, the last stop of the year on the international tour.

Schapiro made his invite because Star Appeal, full of international credentials, had won rich stakes races in Italy and England. When the 5-year-old won at Sandown Park he paid off at odds of 20-1, because evidently the English thought little of horses winning in Italy. Yesterday, the race crowd here thought little of his victories in England and Italy because he went off at 118-1, and made for short lines on the cashiers' windows.

The bettors thought just as little of Og My Way, who went off at 70-1 and finished second and also ran to a place in the Washington International, which makes it the first time since 1960 that Schapiro has corralled the first and second-place horses in Europe's most severe horse test. The invitation to Og My Way bred in Virginia, was accepted by French owner Xanier Reati today.

In most years Schapiro has failed to bring back the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner; many horses in Europe are trained and raced throughout the year just for the chase of the \$350,000 first prize on the first Sunday of October, just when "le tout Paris" begins to put on their fall fashions.

Miller's Season Ends on Victory

NAPA, Calif., Oct. 6 (UPI)—Defending champion Johnny Miller, playing his home Silverado course, closed out his season the way he opened it, with a victory. He won the \$178,000 Kaiser International Open by three strokes.

In winning his fourth tournament title of the year, Miller shot a 3-under-par 69 for a 72-hole score of 16-under-par 272. The victory was worth \$35,000 and it gave the 28-year-old 1975 earnings of \$226,118 and lifetime earnings of \$947,152—12th on the all-time list.

Miller started the final round in the Kaiser with a one-stroke lead on Rod Curi and Gene Littler and he won the event with steady golf while his challengers faded. Curi had a final-round 71 for a 72-hole score of 13 under 275. Lee Trevino closed with a 69 and Marty Flockman with a 70 to tie for third with Littler at 12 under 278.

Jack Nicklaus, also playing in his final Professional Golfers Association event of the year, finished with a 69 for 277. It marked the first time this year that he failed to finish ahead of Miller; they met 13 times. Nicklaus finished in front of Miller in nine tournaments and they tied in three others.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA			
Buffalo	3	0	0	1.000	110	48			
Miami	2	1	0	.667	74	52			
N.Y. Jets	2	1	0	.667	69	52			
Baltimore	1	2	0	.333	68	62			
New England	0	3	0	.000	33	21			
CENTRAL									
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1.000	66	28			
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	.667	100	36			
Houston	2	1	0	.667	59	38			
Cleveland	0	3	0	.000	33	108			
WEST									
Oakland	2	0	0	1.000	66	41			
Denver	2	1	0	.667	74	44			
Kansas City	0	3	0	.000	69	47			
San Diego	0	3	0	.000	17	78			
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA			
Dallas	2	0	0	1.000	55	39			
Washington	2	1	0	.667	100	42			
St. Louis	2	1	0	.667	89	71			
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333	53	44			
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	50	50			
CENTRAL									
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000	97	30			
Chicago	2	0	0	1.000	47	30			
Green Bay	1	2	0	.333	25	76			
San Francisco	0	3	0	.000	36	54			
WEST									
Los Angeles	2	1	0	.667	54	45			
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	48	47			
San Francisco	1	2	0	.333	39	56			
New Orleans	0	3	0	.000	20	76			
SUNDAY'S RESULTS									
Minnesota 24, Chicago 19.									
Buffalo 24, Denver 16.									
Atlanta 24, Green Bay 7.									
Atlanta 16, New Orleans 7.									
N.Y. Jets 28, N.Y. Giants 19.									
Pittsburgh 42, Cleveland 6.									
San Francisco 20, Kansas City 3.									
Oakland 24, San Diego 10.									
Philadelphia 25, Washington 10.									
Los Angeles 24, Baltimore 13.									
Monday's Games									
Dallas at Detroit.									

Super Cup Won By Dynamo Kiev

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union's Dynamo Kiev tonight established itself as Europe's top soccer club with a 2-0 victory over Bayern Munich of West Germany in the second leg of the unofficial "Super Cup" in Kiev.

The playoff between Dynamo, the European Cupwinners' Cup holders, and Bayern, the European Cup champions, has repeated the blessing but not the official recognition of the European Football Union (UEFA).

But it brings the Ukrainians, who double as the Soviet national side, a three-foot gold and silver trophy worth \$20,000—the gift of a Dutch businessman.

Chief architect of Kiev's triumph was striker Oleg Blokhin, who before a crowd of more than 100,000 scored both goals to add to the one he netted in Munich last month and which gave Dynamo a 1-0 victory in the opening leg.

French Coach Named

PARIS, Oct. 5 (Reuters)—The French Football Federation has named Michel Hidalgo, a 42-year-old former international, to replace Romanian Stefan Kovacs as the French national soccer coach.

What has Sheraton done for you lately?

STOCKHOLM

The beautiful Sheraton-Stockholm has a convenient center city location, overlooking Lake Malaren and The Old Town...with extra large guest rooms decorated in the finest Scandinavian style.

FRANKFURT

NOW OPEN. At the airport, the Frankfurt-Sheraton is connected to the main terminal building, only minutes by high-speed train to the city center. And there's a discotheque with entertainment and an indoor heated pool.

MUNICH

The marvelous Sheraton-Munich has a year-round indoor pool, a sauna, great restaurants, nightly entertainment in the discotheque and a great location between the International Airport and downtown.

LONDON

At the airport, the Sheraton-Heathrow offers quiet rooms, a lively discotheque, a heated indoor pool, and free bus service to and from the airport and Central London.

ISTANBUL

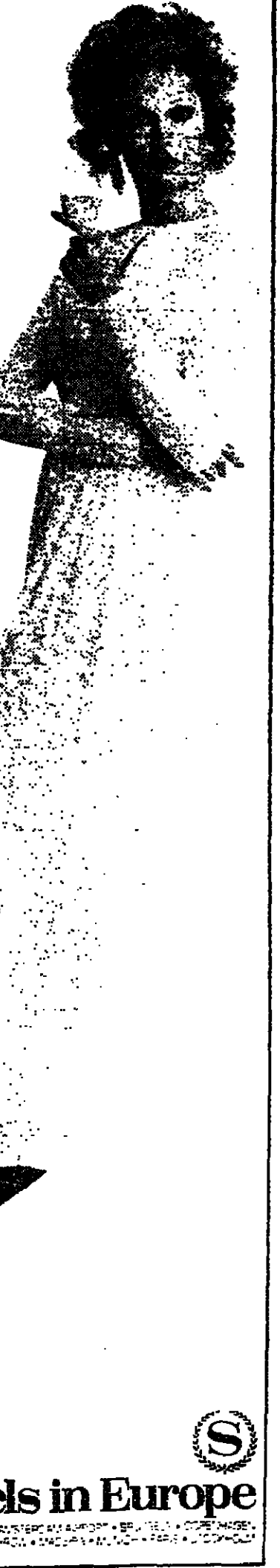
NOW OPEN. The new Istanbul-Sheraton is in Taksim Park, right in the heart of this exciting city...with fine restaurants, a night club, and glorious views of the Bosphorus, Marmara, and the Golden Horn.

SHERATON

For a reservation at any Sheraton anywhere in the world call:

Amsterdam (02503) 3115	London (01) 636-6411
Brussels 219.34.00	Paris 260.35.11
Frankfurt 29.52.91	Milan 65.00.47

Or have your travel agent call.



LONDON THEATRE

TOMMY STEELE

(IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL)

HANS ANDERSEN

LONDON PALLADIUM

More Money for Evert

MISSION VIEJO, Calif., Oct. 6 (UPI)—American Chris Evert at succeeded Cynthia Doerner Australia, 6-1, 6-3, yesterday the final of the \$50,000 Mission Viejo women's tennis classic.

Evert pocketed \$10,000 to bring a total earnings this year to \$70,000, the most ever for a woman athlete in a year. She has won more tournaments this season.

Doerner, who reached the finals stunning Czechoslovakian Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4, in semifinals Saturday, received \$500, her highest payday ever.

Art Buchwald

Capital News Crisis

WASHINGTON—A strike at The Washington Post does not only affect a newspaper or a city. It affects the entire country. Very few people realize how this town works. Because of the size, the only way the government can communicate with itself is through Washington's sole morning newspaper.

For example, when Secretary of the Treasury William Simon gets up in the morning he reads The Washington Post to find out what President Ford's latest economic policy is. The other day President Ford said he was for maintaining the personal income tax cut. This was different from what Simon believed. President Ford had on his mind. It was also different from what Simon said our tax policy should be. If the secretary of the Treasury hadn't read President Ford's latest switch on taxes, he would have gone to his office that morning and ordered his staff to work on a program diametrically opposed to that of the President.

Take the CIA hearings as another example. Every day the CIA tells a different story to the Senate and House committees investigating the organization. It's impossible for the CIA to get the new story out to all its employees on such short notice. So the CIA leaks its new version to The Washington Post the night before, and everyone in the CIA is chided in the following morning. Without a Washington Post to give the CIA's party line, one CIA executive would be telling one story to the Senate and another executive an entirely different story to the House. This would cause chaos with our national security and could even lead to perjury charges, which is something that everyone in the government is trying to avoid.

Swiss Restrict Use Of Tires With Studs

BERN, Oct. 6 (AP)—Stud-tread tires are banned on Switzerland's roads but may be used on all other roads between Nov. 1 and March 31, the government has decreed.

Motorists using spikes must observe a speed limit of 80 kilometers an hour. 20 below the general limit on all roads except highways. They also must affix a disc-shaped "no" sign to the vehicle.

dent finds out how much wheat the United States has sold to the Russians is through The Washington Post. It isn't that the department doesn't report directly to the White House; it's just that no one in the White House ever bothers to read a Department of Agriculture report until it's too late, and the deal has been made.

The same is true of HEW. The President has strong feelings about spending large sums of money for health, education and welfare since it only contributes to the deficit. But without The Washington Post, Mr. Ford has no idea what bills have been passed that he should veto. In fact there was fear in the White House that, because of a strike, the President might wind up signing a bill passed by Congress and then the country would be in a whole of a mess.

It isn't only the administration that is dependent on a morning paper in Washington. Every representative and senator must read it to find out where he stands that day on a particular issue.

Congress has a different energy policy every day. No one knows what it is until he or she reads The Post.

The only way the legislative branch can keep up on foreign affairs is through the columns of The Post. No one knows what mischief Henry Kissinger has done the day before until he reads it in the paper.

The Pentagon is utterly dependent on a morning newspaper. The Pentagon has no way to find out what the military can plan for war unless they find out from The Post what our enemies are. One day it could be Cuba, the next day Panama, the next day Portugal. The Post is also the only source of information for the U.S. Air Force to know what the U.S. Navy is up to and it's the only way the U.S. Navy can find out what the U.S. Army is planning.

Even foreign governments depend on their Washington morning paper. There isn't an ambassador in town who can provide accurate information to his home government before he reads the society pages of The Washington Post.

The worst fear in this nervous city is that Cambodia could steal another ship like the Mayaguez and nobody in Washington would know about it.

Anglicans in Paris
PARIS, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Rev. John Livingstone has been appointed chaplain of St. George's Anglican Church in Paris. He succeeds the Rev. Roger Greenacre, who is returning to England to become canon residentiary and chancellor of Chichester Cathedral.

The Pipe People—3.2 Million Americans

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT)—Arthur Miller does it. John Mitchell does it. Angela Davis does it. Cass Canfield too, not to mention Gerald Ford. And so does Judy O'Neill of the White House staff, Alger Hiss and Alexander Gershenkron and Georges Simenon. Likewise Charles Silberman and Matthew J. Bruccoli, the writers, and Dennis Poivin, the hockey star for the New York Islanders, and Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J. Sherlock Holmes also was famous for it.

The "it" is pipe smoking, an "it" shared by at least 3.2 million Americans, including an increasing number of women. These smokers have a number of characteristics in common, according to pipe watchers, but none more universal than the fact that no one of them owns or smokes just one pipe. Some have a mere half-dozen, many own (and utilize) from 25 to 100, and there is a New Yorker who has a formidable 500.

Furthermore, although the basic shapes of a pipe are a minuscule two-straight and curved—the variety of styles, weights, stems and bits is almost infinite, permitting a pipe person to express a free range of fantasy about his personality, his physiognomy, his sex appeal, his self-image, or the notion he wants for his pipe. There are, in addition, pipes for every occasion: to puff in the morning, after lunch, in the office, at church, or in the deepest privacy of a smoking room.

The Prices

Once upon a time, pipes were quite inexpensive, but, as with bread, prices have risen to the point where some cost, if not a king's ransom, at least a baron's. The cheapest Dunhill in New York fetches \$85. "It's the briar [for the bowl]," explained Brian Lawson, manager of Alfred Dunhill Ltd., at Fifth Avenue and 50th Street. "Good Algerian briar is very scarce."

Other outlets, including the Wilke Pipe Shop, one of the oldest in the city, offer briar pipes from about \$25 for "seconds" to those with minor blemishes. The bulk of these briars come from Greece or Corsica, where there seems not to be a painful shortage. On the other hand, Wilke has a pipe for \$1,000. Aronima Zipper, one of the shop's clerks, sold another last week for \$500 to a young seaman. The briar was Algerian.

Pipe smokers, it appears, are a tenacious lot. Once habituated, they go on forever. "I've been smoking a pipe since I was a young man," Miller, the playwright, said. "I'm ashamed to say I'm still at it, although I'm down from 25 to 15 pipes."

"I've been with a pipe since college—14 years," Silberman, author of "Crisis in the Classroom," remarked. "There are 15 on my desk in Mount Vernon and 10 at home."

John O'Hara was positively glib about it. Prof. Bruccoli, his biographer, ("The O'Hara Connection") is about pipes—40 of them, in fact, with two or more of them in his jacket pockets at all times.

Many pipe persons are recent converts from the cigarette habit: Judy O'Neill, for example, who lights up in the White House—at first to the astonishment of her male

Arthur Miller
... since his youth.

colleagues and now to no raised eyebrows at all. "I really love a pipe," Miss O'Neill said. "I have several at home, and some I keep in the office." Miss O'Neill, though, was not the heavy cigarette smoker that Angela Davis was.

"I was smoking four packs a day at least," Miss Davis recalled the other day, "and three years ago I went to a pipe. I was very self-conscious at first, but now I just light up when I feel like it."

Miss Davis, the black activist writer, has 25 pipes and "I usually carry three or four with me," she said.

Miss O'Neill and Miss Davis are among the hundreds of women who now smoke pipes, and they are also among the thousands who have kicked cigarettes for health reasons.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who is rarely seen unwreathed in pipe smoke, said, "I enjoy the feel of a pipe and the aroma of the tobacco." Burns, owner of 75 pipes, added that he had been smoking for 50 years, had no image of himself that he was trying to express and that he selected his pipes for the day "very casually."

Tweed, Academe

Pipes evoke tweed and academe, as Prof. Gershenkron attests. The billows from his many pipes float through Harvard Yard, signifying the perambulations of the internationally eminent economist. These billows lead him to Levitt Pierce, the cobbler shop on Massachusetts Avenue across from the yard which has been the pipetier to the faculty and students of the college and university since 1883 and where the professor's line of credit is reputedly unlimited.

Although there are no statistics on the annual sale of pipes in the United States,

dealers, salespersons and manufacturers believe the curve is rising.

Those who cater to pipe people have formed, over the years, some definite impressions. "Most of them are professional people," according to Charles Reese, a Dunhill salesman. This is also the opinion of Stanley Becker at the Wilke shop and of Irving Gruber at Petersen's Ltd., in New York. Albert Schwab, manager of the nearby Willy Frank store, agreed, remarking:

"Pipe smokers are mostly college-educated. They're architects, lawyers, writers, executives. Which is not to exclude the blue-collar people, but among them, it's chiefly either cigarettes or cigars."

As a group they impress the salespersons who serve them as a fuzzy lot, taking many hours to select a pipe. "They're very meticulous in considering the feel, weight and shape of a pipe," according to Schwab. "It's another way, Reese said, "In general, they're indecisive people, very fussy about what they buy."

Appearances

Some men want to see how they look before buying, and the Wilke shop provides a mirror, discreetly placed, for that purpose. Pipe salesmen say they try to help customers—frequently, of course, by suggesting which pipe might match a man's physique and dental status.

"I look at the size and shape of a man's face and at his height," Zipper said. "If he is of medium height and his face isn't too chubby, I offer pipes about 4 inches long. Taller men look well in longer pipes."

Some pipe people buy two or three a year, but most seem content with one, chasing one day is after that, have accumulated an initial dozen or so. "Pipes become friends in time," Silberman remarked. "I turn to one when I need oral gratification, or when I'm having trouble writing."

A New Yorker who doesn't have to worry about a paucity of choice is David Wald, who works in the New York State Insurance Department and has 500 of them in his home in Riverdale. Wald, who is 65, has been adding to his collection since young manhood.

Pipes of good briar, which are made from the root of the bush, seem to last, if not forever, at least a long time, for there is a brisk business in used ones. And passing one along is rated as an act of special friendship. Thus when Zero Mostel was obliged to quit pipes because of his wife's asthma, he gave his collection to Hiss, who cleaned them and outlived them with new stems.

The pages of the Pipe Smoker's Ephemeris, a quarterly that caters to pipe people, carries scores of ads for used pipes. "There's no market price," according to Tom Dunn, the magazine's editor and writer, "it's all striking a bargain."

Although the majority of pipe smokers have a substantial capital investment in briars of one derivation or another, many also have a sneaking fondness for a corncob that costs about \$1. "A very sweet smoke," according to Lewis Adams, a retired architect. "The only trouble is that they do become rank in time and women object."

PEOPLE: Ford's Son Jack Says That He Smoked Pot

President Ford's 23-year-old son Jack has admitted to smoking pot and says that he doesn't think it was "too exceptional." In a newspaper interview, Ford said, "The fact that there's so much moral indignation over it [marijuana use] is one of the reasons that there's so many problems with the disillusionment and alienation of young people in this country." He added, "I've smoked marijuana before and I don't think that's so exceptional for people who are growing up in the 1960s."

Jack Ford
... "nothing exceptional."

"Godfather" director Francis Ford Coppola says that he has signed Martin Brando to work with him again in "Apocalypse Now." Coppola made the announcement at a dinner of the National Association of Theater Owners in New Orleans. Coppola was being honored by the group for "Godfather" and "The Conversation." Others honored included Warren Beatty and George Burns.

Martha Mitchell, 57, estranged wife of former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, has been in a Virginia hospital for the past three weeks. She has fractured ribs and vertebrae and is walking further diagnosis of her condition, her son said Sunday. Mrs. Jennings said that his mother first went into the hospital with chest pains after a couple of falls. Monday, Mrs. Mitchell's doctor, Thomas O'Brien, said that she has a bone marrow disease. He indicated that the disease had caused the fractures.

Rosemary Kennedy, 55, the mentally retarded sister of Sen. Edward Kennedy, wandered away from a church service Sunday in Chicago and was found "walking down the street looking in the windows" five hours later. She wandered away from St. Peter's Church after the 11 a.m. mass which she attended with her sister Eunice Kennedy Shriver.

Miss Kennedy was discovered by Peter Nolan, a TV reporter covering her disappearance, in front of the Chicago Art Institute, about four blocks from the church. Mrs. Shriver went to look at some books in the church lobby after the mass "and when I turned around, Rosie was gone."

Mrs. Shriver was in Chicago for a charity function. Jack Kennedy, a permanent resident at the St. Cecilia home in Jefferson, Wis., had gone to Chicago to visit her for the day. Miss Kennedy, the third child of the nine children of the late Joseph Kennedy and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy

nedy, has spent much of her life in institutions for the mentally retarded.

Mariene Dietrich is back in Los Angeles. She was released from a Sydney hospital Saturday where she had been treated for a broken leg. Miss Dietrich fell during her performance in Sydney last Monday and was obliged to cancel the remainder of her Australian tour.

Singer Tom Jones will perform before multiracial audiences at all his concerts during his South African tour, his press agent announced in Johannesburg. He said that permission for Jones to sing to multiracial audiences came after lengthy negotiations with the government.

Carlos Monzon, world middleweight boxing champion, has been ordered by a court in Buenos Aires to pay a \$100,000 settlement to his wife Beatriz from whom he is legally separated. He has also been ordered to pay \$440 in monthly alimony. Mrs. Monzon initiated the separation suit several months ago—there is no divorce in Argentina—charging Monzon with abandonment and adultery.

A proposal that people hold hands in a human chain stretching across the United States on its Independence Day next year is making progress, according to say, "I've gotten a lot of letters and calls from all over the country asking where the this form?" said Marvin Rosenblatt of Chicago, who proposed the idea as a 25th anniversary celebration. Rosenblatt said he has also been getting calls from people offering to help organize the project, which could involve 4 million persons in a 3,000-mile West-East human chain. He said that because of the response, he has established a nonprofit corporation called Hands Across America.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING
MESSAGES, OCT. 7, 1973
EETPZAJ [NWVSLN] [LSDMB]
JLAWIC [RWXSEK]

MESSAGES, OCT. 6, 1973
AJCQXO [DHRV] [RUSGIG]
AMERICA [DRYDND] [RMLCZ]
CISWEX [ENKQAL] [WJWSTV]
DEPZCH [GLRDEB]

ANNOUNCEMENTS
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon. and Thurs. 8:30 a.m. at St. Paul's R.C. Church, 450 Madison Ave., New York City.

PERSONALS
U.S. ENGINEER, 37, in West Africa, seeks a woman to marry. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SHOPPING
ANTARCTIC SHEEPSKIN COATS in London from Donald Macdonald. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SERVICES
FINNISH SAUNA, vapor bath, sunbathing, pleasant surroundings. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

MOVING
THE PROFESSIONAL MOVERS Phone: 212-221-1111. Movers, packers, unpackers, storage. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EDUCATION
AMERICAN JAZZ DANCE course. Phone: 212-221-1111. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

120,000 businessmen are waiting to read your message.

That's how many businessmen read the International Herald Tribune every day.

And that's also why our Classified Advertising section is fast becoming the message center for businessmen throughout Europe and the Middle East.

They know how to talk to each other.

Why not try it next time you want to place a business related advertisement?

BAGGAGE SHIPPING
S.T.V.M. Rue Pouchet, Paris-17e. Tel: 67-02-77. The most anxious to please.

DIAMONDS
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

BUY DIAMONDS
At below wholesale prices from the Diamond Center of the world. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

DIAMOND INVESTMENT
We have a diamond investment plan. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

DIAMONDS INVEST
Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FOR SALE & WANTED
Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

DC-3s for sale
4 SUPER DC-3s currently in service. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Hotels, Restaurants, Night Clubs
MONACO
LOEWS MONTE-CARLO HOTEL. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Switzerland
GSTADT-Casino Hotel. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Europe's Business Message Center
Your business message placed here will be read by 120,000 other businessmen in Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Call our representative for your country.

OFFICE SERVICES
YOUR OFFICE in PARIS. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

OFFICE SERVICES
INSTANT OFFICE. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
COMMUNITY. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES
Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

LOW COST FLIGHTS
GUARANTEED CHARTERS (since 1947). Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA FURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PERSONNEL WANTED
AMERICAN LAW FIRM in Paris seeks bilingual secretary. Write to: Box 20011, Herald Tribune, Paris.